

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

NOVEMBER 9 1963

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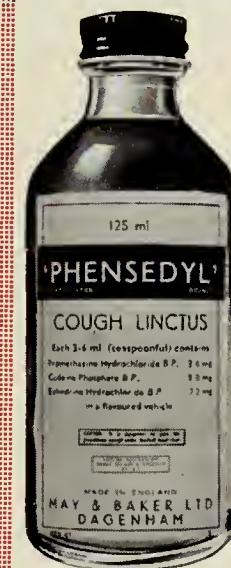
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(formerly marketed under the
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childrens
cough linctus



MA608



'Phensedyl'*

cough linctus
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For adults
and older
children



Manufactured by **MAY & BAKER LTD**

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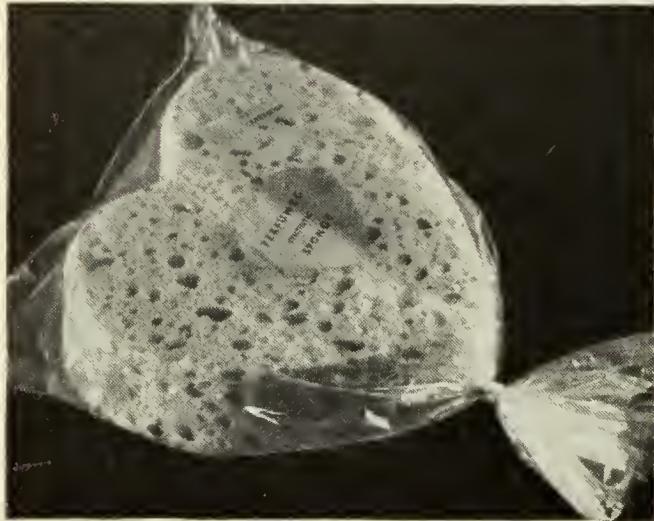
BEFORTISS To promote appetite and general well-being, to build up resistance.

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Individually packed in printed polythene bags. Available in 5 colours and 5 different perfumes

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£ 2 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Exempt from purchase tax on the grounds of their therapeutic value. Good support, good appearance—look like ordinary nylons when worn. Sell once to your customer and repeats are automatic.

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retail



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'Salvelox'
the modern plaster

WHITECROFT (LYDNEY) LTD., WHITECROFT, GLOS.

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A PROVEN SERVICE

any quantity, anywhere

* DISINFECTANTS

- PINEOLITE Pine Disinfectant, Coeffs. R.W.3 to 6 and concentrates.
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- LYSOL B.P. LIQUOR CHLOROXYLENOLIS B.P.

* DETERGENTS AND LIQUID SOAPS

- KLENZITE Liquid Detergent.
- BUTLER'S Liquid Soap, non-perfumed and perfumed.

PRESENTATION

Our products are available in sachets, bottles, tins and drums. We also deliver by road tank wagon.

TECHNICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

is situated at our Head Office, and welcomes your enquiries either directly or through our Branch addresses.

Established in 1843 as Distillers of Coal Tar, we were among the earliest producers of Carabolic Acid Disinfectants and Antiseptics. Today our range includes the more sophisticated preparations based upon Chlorinated Phenols, in addition to the traditional items.

We have been suppliers for many years to Her Majesty's Government Departments and to Hospitals and Municipal Authorities at home and overseas.

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Ministry of Agriculture Approval for use under the Diseases of Animals Acts has been secured for both Cresolox and Sterilite Disinfectants at stated dilution ratios up to 1-99.



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- ★ All metal precision 35 mm.
- ★ f/3.5/45 mm. colour corrected lens.
- ★ Synchronised shutter up to 1/200th sec.

IDEAL FOR
BLACK/WHITE COLOUR

£7-13-3

Ever Ready case £1/8/1



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- ★ All metal.
- ★ 2½ x 2½ and 35 mm. on 120 film.
- ★ f/3.5/80 mm. colour corrected lens.
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Leather Ever Ready Case £1/19/6

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FINEST VALUE IN 35-mm.
CAMERAS

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- ★ Three apertures, Dull-bright—sunny.
- ★ Bulb and instantaneous shutter.
- ★ Takes all standard 35 mm. cassettes.
- ★ Synchronised for flash.
- ★ Double exposure prevention.
- ★ Coupled film transport and exposure counter.

IDEAL FOR COLOUR BLACK/WHITE



ALL METAL BODY

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- 3 Condensers
- ★ Mains Use
- Accepts all sizes
- 2 x 2 in. ★ 2½ x 2½ in.
- Viewing Area 3½ x 3½ in.
- TWO TONE STYLING
- ★ Two Viewing positions

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Halina

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★ RAPID LEVER WIND

A single stroke advances the film, counts the exposure and cocks the shutter.

★ LUMINOUS BRIGHT-LINE FRAMEFINDER

The subject appears suspended within the lines of the frame.

★ HALINA Anastigmat f/3.5/45 mm. Hard Coated. Colour Corrected 3 Element Lens.

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2½ x 2½ or 1½ x 1½

★ ALL METAL

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★ Front lens focusing

★ Apertures 8-11-16

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—OUR WIDE & VARIED RANGE IS AT
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THE WELL ESTABLISHED—

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Retail 21/- 171/- doz.

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“ALLUWANT STANDARD”

Velour covered

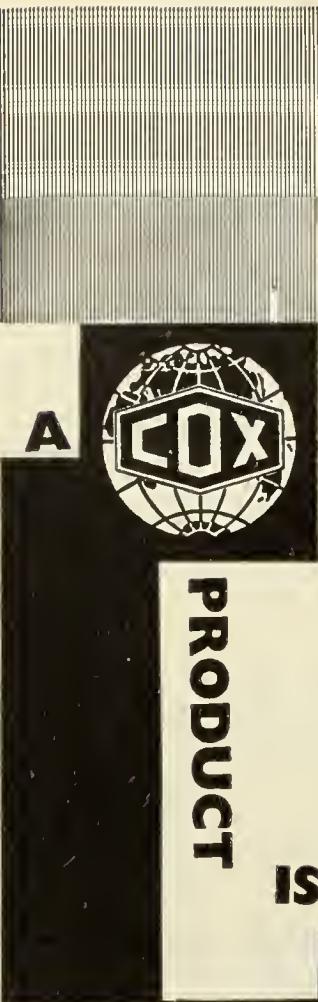
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Selected, profitable late autumn and winter lines



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- * Rheumatic Cream
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All supported by attractive counter display cards

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IS A PRODUCT OF QUALITY

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with these extra features

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steel drawer
which has three
individual compartments
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giving added
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window shows each amount
run up and last
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recorded.

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controlled
audit roll,
separate lock
controlled
totals.

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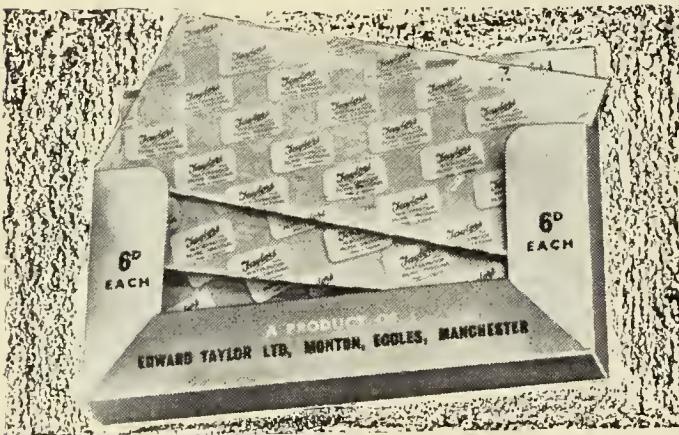
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Discounts for quantity orders



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REG. N. 501079

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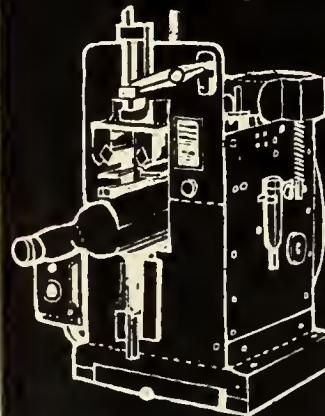
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MADE BY THE MAKERS OF
TAYLORS ZINC OXIDE PLASTER
AND VENTILATED ELASTIC
ADHESIVE BANDAGE

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TF 243



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by
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Bench Model Semi Automatic
Gum and apply labels to small
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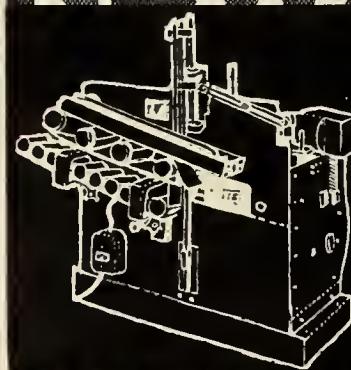
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Automatic Feed
Special offset system gives good
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Uses quick air drying or ceramic inks.
Model 1F

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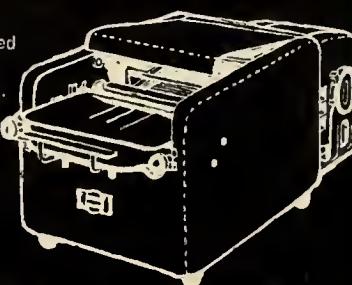
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NEWMAN

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• are issued in six stocking sizes—just like ordinary stockings—to facilitate fitting.

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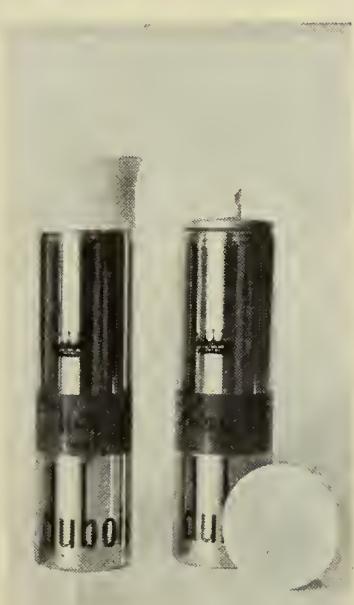
We blow bottles by the thousand at Beatsons. Not manually, nowadays, of course. Modern machines produce a continuous stream of bottles, sparkling perfect bottles, in all shapes and sizes. This large-scale production of a wide variety of bottles means that we are always ready to meet your demands for top quality bottles at competitive prices. Ask your wholesaler for Beatson bottles!

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Dubois in elegant aerosol
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**This is a new way to pack
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 180

November 9, 1963

No. 4369

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Republic of Ireland enquiries to:
Lilmar Pharmaceuticals Limited, Santry, Dublin



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 180

NOVEMBER 9, 1963

No. 4369

Council Decides

NO INCREASE IN 1964 'BUT £9 WAS REALISTIC'

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has decided not to confirm the proposal to increase to £9 in 1964 the personal retention fee for pharmacists. But it affirms that its figure was realistic and that "equivalent income is essential if the Society's finances are to be secure."

The Council's issued statement on the matter is given in full below:—

FOLLOWING the expiration of the sixty days' notice of the Council's approval of a proposal to alter the by-laws to provide for an increase in the personal retention fee from £5 5s. to £9, and their intention to alter the by-laws accordingly, the Council have decided not to confirm the proposal and make the alteration. The fee payable in 1964 will remain at £5 5s., and the Council will consider, in the light of the observations made by members and the resolutions passed at the special general meeting held on October 30, what arrangements should be made for the future. The deferment of any increase in the fee income will mean that the Council will have to weigh against the desirability of maintaining and developing the Society's activities as originally intended the need to avoid such a large adverse balance as would be a serious embarrassment for the future. In deciding on the course to follow the Council will be guided by what they consider will be best in the long-term interests of the Society rather than in those of the immediate future.

With regard to the amount of the personal fee for 1965 and after, the Council wish to stress that the figure of £9 was based upon a realistic assessment of the Society's needs, and that equivalent income is essential if the Society's finances are to be secure. This figure will bear comparison with the fees of other professional bodies, having regard to the scope of their activities. The fact that the increased income will not be available for 1964 will inevitably have its effect on the level of a normal income needed in the future. The Council will take into account the feelings expressed on the subject of concessions to different classes of members and the position of the premises fee. While it is too early to come to a decision on the first point, the Council have decided that inquiries should be made with a view to promoting legislation to enable the premises fee to be increased, and this is a matter which is being put in hand at once. The Council feel, however, that it is essential that this element in the Society's finances should be kept in perspective. The Society is a body of individual pharmacists, and its character is dependent on that. Any action which would weaken the

sense of responsibility of the members for the upkeep of the Society would inevitably have a harmful effect upon the status of the Society and its influence.

In presenting the case for an increased fee to the membership the Council followed the procedure of former occasions, both as to timing and method. The last two announcements of the Council's intention to increase the fee were likewise made in the summer months, as this is the time of year when the Council have completed their consideration of the Society's financial position as revealed by the accounts for the previous year. These announcements have taken the form of explanatory statements published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. The interest shown on this occasion suggests, as the president said in his remarks at the special general meeting, that each year the Society's financial position should be brought more predominantly to the attention of the membership, and the significance of any changes pointed out, particularly in their relation to the fee question.

Purchase Tax

MORE "ESSENTIAL" DRUGS EXEMPTED

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No. 5) Direction, 1963, effective November 1, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction is to make the following additions and extensions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order,

Additions

HEAD I

Hypotonic solutions, sterilised and pyrogen-free, designed solely for peritoneal dialysis.

To the entries listed as substances prepared for use by injection, the following:—

Aqueous solutions of dextrose, sodium acetate and the chlorides of calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium, whether containing a preservative or not, prepared solely for veterinary purposes.

HEAD III

Chlorphentermine, and salts thereof [Lucofen].

Glycopyrronium bromide [Robinul].

Methocarbamol [Robaxin].

Quinethazone [Aquamox].

Extensions

HEAD II

To the entry relating to "Carbarsone," after "Carbarsone" insert ", and salts thereof."

HEAD III

To the entry relating to "Ethoheptazine citrate," after "acetylsalicylic acid" insert "or paracetamol" [Zactipar].

The Treasury will in due course be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to the Direction. [The names of the corresponding proprietary product, where known, are given in brackets.]

High Cost of Drug Safety

ASSOCIATION'S U.S. GUEST'S EVIDENCE

THE slow and expensive business of ensuring the safety of new medicines was emphasised by the chairman of the board of directors of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (Mr. S. Barksdale-Penick), when he attended as guest at a conference of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry at Eastbourne,

WE FILL
ALL PRESCRIPTIONS

We don't do any compounding
We don't get any calls for that drug
We don't deliver prescriptions
We don't fill prescriptions after 6 p.m.

PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR AMERICAN PHARMACISTS: As part of a campaign "to point out the vital difference between complete and limited prescription service," the U.S. pharmaceutical monthly *American Druggist* has produced the poster reproduced above. It is explained that "The poster is especially designed for pharmacies plagued by competition from discounters who offer only a few profitable services—at cut prices." It lists four things "You'll never hear us say."

October 30 to November 1. He mentioned that the clinical and safety testing of one product being investigated by his own company would take three to five years and cost £180,000. The A.B.P.I. president (Dr. D. E. Wheeler) described the work undertaken during the year by the Association's expert committee on drug safety. One of its most important functions had been, he said, to insure the dissemination among manufacturers of scientific knowledge on drug safety testing. Co-operation between research workers in industry, universities and hospitals was working well. The conference also discussed the industry's relations with the new Government Committee on Drug Safety under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Derrick Dunlop. Collaboration between that Committee and the pharmaceutical manufacturers—both in the Association and outside its membership—was vital.



Mr. S. Barksdale-Penick, jun. (chairman of the board of directors of the (U.S.) Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, and Mrs. Barksdale-Penick with Mrs. and Dr. D. E. Wheeler (president of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry) by whom they were received on the first evening of the A.B.P.I.'s conference.

Scientific Research

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES URGED

DISSOLUTION of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is one of the principal recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Organisation of

Civil Service (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net). The Committee, which was under the chairmanship of Sir Burke Trend, would redistribute the functions and responsibilities of the D.S.I.R. between three new research agencies: a science research council for the support of research projects in pure and applied science; a natural resources research council; and an autonomous industrial research and development authority to take over responsibility for the majority of the research stations now managed by the D.S.I.R., together with the support of industrial research now provided through that department. The authority would also take over the work of the National Research and Development Corporation. No major change is recommended by the Committee in the functions of the Medical Research Council or in the financing of scientific research in the universities, at present shared by the University Grants Committee and research councils.

British Approved Names

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

THE following supplementary list of approved names has been issued by the British Pharmacopœia Commission:—

APPROVED NAME	OTHER NAMES
Azathioprine	6-(1-Methyl-4-nitroimidazol-5-ylthio)purine (Imuran)
Carbenoxolone	3β-(3-Carboxypropionyloxy)-11-oxo-olean-18-en-30-oic acid (Biogastrone is the disodium salt)
Chlormadinone	6-Chloro-17α-hydroxypregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione (Clordion is the acetate)
Clidinium bromide	3-Benziloyloxy-1-methylquinuclidinium bromide (present in Libraxin)
Clorexolone	5-Chloro-2-cyclohexyl-6-sulphamoylisoindolin-1-one (Nefrolan)
Dehydroemetine	3-Ethyl-1,6,7,11b-tetrahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinol-1-ylmethyl) 4H-benzo[1,2]quinolizine 2,3-Ddehydrometine (Mebadin)

Dimethindene	2-(1-[2-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)inden-3-yl]ethyl)-pyridine (Fenostil is the hydrogen maleate)
Enoxolone	3β-Hydroxy-11-oxo-olean-12-en-30-oic acid (Biosone)
Fentanyl	1-Phenethyl-4-(N-propionyl-anilino)piperidine
Isoetharine	1-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-isopropylaminobutan-1-ol
Medroxyprogesterone	17α-Hydroxy-6α-methylpregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (Provera is the acetate)
Mepenzolate bromide	1-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate methobromide (Cantil)
Oestriol sodium succinate	Oestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16α,17β-triol 16,17-di(sodium succinate)
Oestriol succinate	Oestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16α,17β-triol 16,17-dihydrogen succinate)
Panthenol	2,4-Dihydroxy-N-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3,3-dimethylbutyramide. Pantothenyl alcohol (Bepanthen)
Pericyazine	2-Cyano-10-[3-(4-hydroxypiperidino)propyl]phenothiazine-zinc (Neulactil)
Piperidolate	1-Ethyl-3-piperidyl diphenylacetate (Dactil is the hydrochloride)
Quinestradol	3-Cyclopentoloxoestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-16α,17β-diol (Pentovis)
Sodium apolate	Poly(sodium ethylenesulphonate) (Pergalene)
Vincristine	An alkaloid obtained from <i>Vinca rosea</i> (Oncovin is the sulphate)

Seeing For Himself

MINISTER TO MEET HOSPITAL WORKERS

THE new Minister of Health (Mr. Anthony Barber), is losing no time in seeing for himself how the hospital service is working. He visited Guy's and Lewisham hospitals on November 5 and during the next few months hopes to visit hospitals of varying types and sizes, teaching and non-teaching, in both London and the provinces. Mr. Barber said on November 4: "I regard it as an essential part of my job to see for myself as much as I can of the day-to-day operation of the National Health Service and to talk to the men and women who are actually running it."

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

"Chemists Only"

COMPANY'S SUPPORT AGAIN PLEDGED

"CHEMISTS are not going out of business." That was stated by Mr. J. Bowles (president, Rexall Drug Company of America) when he spoke of the competition from supermarkets at a meeting of pharmacists from all over the Republic held in Dublin on October 28. "We will continue to fight for professional men to keep professional products in their pharmacies and have pledged support to chemists only," he said. Recalling that the company's plant at Davitt Road, Inchicore, had been opened exactly a year, Mr. Bowles said that business had expanded so much that an extension would soon be built. It was also intended to create a new department specialising in the training of retail pharmacists' staff. Training courses would be held in Dublin and main provincial centres from January to March, 1964.

SCIENTIFIC MAN-POWER

Distribution in industry, education and public service

A REVIEW of the employment of scientists and technologists in industry, education and the public service is given in a recent Government report on "Scientific and Technological Man-power in Great Britain, 1962" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). From the results of a survey of the numbers employed, vacant situations, and estimates of future requirements, the authors, the committee on scientific man-power of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, conclude that prospects for employment for trained scientists and technologists are good. However, they point out that, as the total supply of scientific man-power approaches the known demand, it will become more important to analyse future supply and demand by discipline. The supply of scientists in relation to needs is generally found more satisfactory than that of technologists. Included in the present survey—unlike its predecessor—is an assessment of

the employment of pharmacy graduates (regarded as "scientists" against the Robbins report's "technologists"). In the fields covered (which do not include retail pharmacy) the majority of graduates (1,127) were found in the manufacturing industries, 1,000 of them in the chemical and allied industries; fifty-five in food, drink and tobacco; one each in electrical engineering and goods; timber, furniture, etc., and cotton, flax and man-made fibres; three in paper, printing and publishing; and one in other manufacturing industries. The remaining sixty-five were with companies employing less than 100 persons. Pharmacists engaged in other fields included one in an industrial research association, four in the Atomic Energy Authority, seven in central government, nine with local authorities and 147 in education. Graduates required by the manufacturing industries in 1965 are estimated at 1,302, and by the universities, for education, 170.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE annual dinner of the Wholesale Drug Federation of Ireland is being held in Jury's hotel, Dublin, on November 19, at 7 p.m.

JOHNSON Bros., Ltd., 390 Clonard Road, Kimmage, Dublin, 12, state that their turnover tax registration number, which should be quoted on parcel-post declaration forms, is 8Y63597.

LIMERICK Chemists' Association's annual dance, in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland's Benevolent Fund, is being held on November 13.

THE West of Ireland Chemists' Association is holding a dinner and social at Ballinasloe, co. Galway, on January 1, 1964, and not as previously stated.

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during August numbered 506,243 (357,496 forms). The total cost was £288,918 (£237,093 net), an average of 136.97d. per prescription (112.4d. net).

NEWS IN BRIEF

EXPERIMENTS to establish the pharmacological effects of certain drugs on racehorses are being organised by the Animal Health Trust.

THE Lister medal for 1963, which is awarded in recognition of distinguished contributions to surgical science, has been granted to Sir Charles Illingworth (regius professor of surgery, Glasgow University).

STATUTORY Instrument 1963 No. 1791 lists a number of additional chemicals which are temporarily exempt from import duty as from November 6. The list includes noscapine, methacycline and benzethonium chloride.

A FURTHER British Standard in the series of specifications for permitted food colouring matter has been published: It is B.S. 3671 (Ponceau MX for use in foodstuffs) and copies may be obtained from the B.S.I. Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1 (price 3s. Postage extra to non-subscribers).

"PRESERVATION of Cosmetics" is the title of a symposium being organised by the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain. Those wishing to present papers at the symposium, which is being held in London on November 17, 1964, should contact Mr. A. Herzka, Pressurised Packaging Consultants, Ltd., Ashbourne House, Alberton Gardens, London, N.W.11.

THE Royal College of Nursing said on October 31 that all medicines should be clearly labelled with the name of the drug, the exact dosage, time and frequency of administration and expiry date, where relevant. The Royal College is to seek the views of the College of General Practitioners before taking the matter up with the Ministry of Health.

LOCAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION
Salisbury.—Chairman, J. Warner; Vice-chairman, C. N. Higgins; Treasurer, A. Foot; Member of Committee, D. Morrick; Secretary, W. F. Mildren, 4 Cornwall Road, Salisbury, Wilts.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Drug legislation

The more thought one gives to drugs and poisons legislation, the more perplexing does the whole subject become. Probably no one in this country has devoted more of his time and thought to the problem than Sir Hugh Linstead, yet his address to a public meeting at Portsmouth (p. 470) shows that, with all his knowledge, he also is caught up in the intricate network of present-day problems. Although, as he stated, he was apprehensive about State controls and all that they implied, he has shown by his disagreement with the majority of his colleagues on the Cohen committee that, where safety is concerned, he sees no alternative. He objected, he said, to a voluntary system of drug testing, for his view was that the 5 per cent. who would not join in the scheme would weaken the controls and might invalidate the machine, "creating the appearance of safety without insuring its reality." On the question of advertised medicines, Sir Hugh referred to the power of modern advertising, "especially commercial television, which brought fear of illness into the home," saying that it might well be that medicine should be left out of I.T.V. Sir Hugh has been a persistent critic of the "patent" medicine advertisement that seeks to exploit human weaknesses and human fears, and in a pamphlet on the subject published as long ago as 1946 he referred to the creation of an atmosphere of fear—of permanent ill-health, of an operation, of premature old age, of harm to children, of an incurable disease. He concluded at that time that the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland must accept responsibility for the oversight of proprietary medicines in the interests of public health, and that they must be armed with powers to prescribe standards for medicines and advertisements. Sir Hugh has not deviated from the views expressed nearly twenty years ago, but we are no nearer to the type of control he envisaged at that time.

Wholesale problems

A correspondent drew attention in last week's issue (p. 476) to the difficulties faced by the wholesale drug houses—difficulties that had been noted at a recent meeting in Durham. The complaint of the wholesaler is of the tendency of manufacturers to offer direct discount terms and by so doing to by-pass the wholesale house, leaving it merely to fill up the blanks and to keep stocks of the less popular products. But while that may be a fairly recent development in regard to the "ethical" proprietaries, the principle is by no means new as applied to general lines of commerce, and it is difficult to argue that what is fair practice for tooth-paste is unfair in the matter of drugs. It has always seemed to me that pharmacy, whether wholesale or retail, has had to shoulder the burden of stocking the unpopular or less popular products, for no chain store would burden itself with the out-of-the-way medicines that may be asked for at yearly intervals. Yet the public expresses disappointment if not actual displeasure if the article is not forthcoming in the pharmacy. Your correspondent states that retailers would be the first to suffer if wholesaling were merely to become an off-shoot of large manufacturing combines. It would seem, from business changes announced in recent years, that that process is already well advanced. I sympathise with "Woesaler" and his colleagues, for the burden laid on their shoulders by the multiplicity of products is heavy indeed.

Past and present

I should like to have been present in the Elizabethan barn at Tunbridge Wells to hear Mr. H. W. Pratley discourse (p. 648) on the wonderful collection of books relating to the early days of the apothecary. I was amused by the reference to the sixteenth century "Secrets of Alexis" and its advice on how to look a little younger, a little prettier, than advancing years suggest. I wonder what William Warde would have made of the adventitious aids of today, which can make the old look young, the young old; the plain beautiful; the beautiful plain; the pale rosy and the rosy anaemic. The wind of change has wide horizons.

Special Meeting

PRESIDENT FAILS TO AVERT VOTE AGAINST HIGHER FEE

IN spite of attempts to increase the seating capacity many members had to stand—some behind the open door at the rear of the hall—at the special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on October 30.

"Not Exceptional"

After reviewing the steps that led to the calling of the meeting, THE PRESIDENT said, that although a rise of 71 per cent. in the personal retention fee was large, it was not exceptional in the circumstances, as was shown by earlier increases of 27 per cent. in 1947, 84 per cent. in 1954 and 43 per cent. in 1959. It would be possible to reduce the increase by more frequent changes but that would be cumbersome and not generally acceptable. The Society's income was derived from four sources: Members' fees, premises fees, examination fees, and the sale of publications and advertising space. The statutory limit of £3 for the premises fee had been reached for ten years, and the number of premises had declined in recent years, reducing the income from that source. The substantial surplus of pre-war years from examination fees—equivalent to 10s. 6d. a member—no longer existed. Publications other than the Society's journal were sold at prices that covered the cost of production and made an appropriate contribution to the general expenses of the Society. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* was supplied free to members and had an additional paid-for circulation of about 1,800 at a subscription rate of £5, but that was not a material factor in its finances. It had become necessary to finance the journal from the General Fund, though every effort would be made to increase advertising income and exercise care in expenditure consistent with maintaining quality. The retention fee was the only source from which increased income could be obtained at present. Expenditure had risen in the past five years from £192,000 to an estimated £261,000 in 1963. During that time the income had increased from £176,000 in 1958 to £213,000 in 1959 (when the retention fee had been raised to £5 5s.) and had since remained static. The current-year deficit was estimated at £35,000.

To cover the needs of the next few years, and immediate requirements, the Council had proposed an increase in the fee to £9. That was estimated to produce an additional £97,500, of which £35,000 would be needed to balance the budget in 1964. £10,000 a year would be set aside for the reserve fund, and provision for the Society's journal (of the order of 15s. a member) would absorb £23,500. The balance (£29,000) would be available for increased expenditure due to inflation and for developing the Society's activities.

As to criticisms that had been made of the Council's action, the Council was entitled, said the president, to assume that members had kept in touch with events through the journal

and through Branch meetings. It might be that the Council should have acted earlier in raising the fee, but until the recent announcement little interest had been shown by members in the Society's finances. "I think there is a lesson here. It may well be that each year the Society's financial position should be brought more prominently to the attention of the membership and the significance of any changes pointed out, particularly in their relation to the fee question."

Events in recent years had led to much discussion upon the Society's rôle in economic matters, to develop activity in which accounted for part of the need for a larger income.

Compulsory membership had been called in question, but the president did not consider that the Society's claim on those pharmacists who did not need to be registered to carry out their employment, or the value of the Society to them, was any less than to others. Any person entering a profession came into an inheritance created by the labours of his predecessors. Pleas had been made for reduced fees in certain circumstances, particularly for pharmacists in industry and in the academic world, but he found the attitude a little curious. Those members were fully engaged in pharmaceutical work, and bound to be affected by the policies of the Society and legislation, and it was difficult to see why they should pay less. If the concession at age seventy was reduced to age sixty-five a larger proportion of members in full employment would receive the concession; the amount of money involved would be substantial and might well affect the size of the normal fee.

The Society's journal was considered an essential activity; all members should continue to receive it.

Relating Expenditure to Income

Another point advanced by critics was that the Council should economise and relate expenditure to income. It was clearly the duty of the Council to avoid waste, and at every Council meeting a subcommittee of the Finance and General Purposes Committee examined, in detail, expenditure that had arisen during the previous months. It had been asked, "Is it necessary to have two secretaries?" The president recounted the events in 1942 and 1949 that led to the two appointments, adding "The claims of a particular type of expenditure may change as time goes on and may lead to a reduction or cessation of expenditure on that item. To that extent economies may well be possible," though they were likely to be counterbalanced by greater emphasis elsewhere. Another question was why the premises retention fee should not be increased. The first comment was that it would require legislation (cry from a member of the audience: "We have got an M.P."). Secondly it would not be policy for involvement in the Society's finances to reach a point at which corporate bodies might feel that they

should have a direct say in the Society's affairs (a member: "They do now!").

Mr. Maplethorpe's final comment was "I cannot emphasise too much that while the Council fully recognise the need to exercise care in using the Society's finances, they firmly believe the would be failing in their duty to members if they allowed the Society to be conducted on the basis that activities believed necessary should be sacrificed in order to keep the fee income within arbitrary limits."

First member to approach the microphone was MR. H. RIDEHALGH, Bourne mouth, who said the announcement that the fee was to be £9 had come as a great shock. He thought the figure excessive and deplored the lack of information accompanying the announcement. The size of the increase indicated a major change in the activities of the Council and called for special measures to inform the membership. No attempt had been made to provide them, and so the merits or demerits of the increase could not be assessed. The timing of the announcement prejudiced consideration of the proposal, and seemed to amount to a ruthless administrative action, to which objection must be made. The failure might have been an office matter, but the Council had since met without taking appropriate steps. The large deficit had been over emphasised, but the deficits for 1961 and 1962, totalling just under £51,000 were a five-yearly deficit, making an annual loss of just over £10,000, which could have been covered by an increase of 7s. in the fee. Too much had been deliberately left vague in the latest Council statements. There was no sign of budgetary control. Had the Council approved of schemes involving large-scale future expenditure, or were they budgeting for a scheme that was not yet formally authorised? He criticised the method of communicating to members by an editorial item in the Society's journal. One would have expected that an announcement concerning a change of fee would be made in Council by the treasurer on a report from the Finance Committee. It was an affront to the dignity of the office of treasurer to take the matter out of his hands.

The Balance Sheet

MR. E. T. GRIFFITHS, Cardiff, pointed out that the report presented at the Society's annual meeting had included only twenty-two lines of comment on finance. According to the balance sheet, examinations had cost over £18,000, examination fees £14,000, educational grants, scholarships, etc., £13,700, but there was no inkling how the disbursements had been made. He did not find that the Society's journal was "in the red" (it seemed to have a credit balance of £53). It was the other publications that were in the red and no figures were given about them. In most Government bodies there was a budget system, but the Society did not appear to operate a system of that sort. If an increase in the personal retention fee were necessary there should have been

a statement from the Finance Committee.

It was apparent, said DR. N. D. HARRIS (school of pharmacy, Chelsea), that the Society would need far more money in the future. The next 10-20 years would be a period of substantial change, with new trends in marketing, higher investment required for business, and the fact that retail pharmacy was more and more at the mercy of the Government. There were also the problems of dispensing doctors and group practices. Grants by the Society should be considered in the context of what education cost. In the background of the whole education economy they would seem less substantial. Part of the solution was an increased premises fee. The corporate bodies got something out of pharmacy and should put something back into it [applause]. The real reason for the special meeting was a failure of public relations within the Society. There might be a case for special classes of membership with reduced fees.

Small Pharmacies to Disappear

MR. T. R. GOVER, Surrey, was of the opinion that, during the next few years, many small pharmacies would disappear. He wanted the Society to press for the sale of all human and veterinary medicines to be restricted to pharmacists. If that were done, the National Health Service arrangements could stay, provided the conditions for which members were now pressing were granted. Otherwise the Minister of Health would have to consider granting to pharmacists a basic remuneration of £1,500 per annum net plus a percentage on stock outlay. In the "dispensing only" pharmacy there would have to be a net allowance of £2,500 for the pharmacist, plus £1,500 for each additional pharmacist after the first, plus a stock allowance.

MRS. ESTELLE LEIGH, Liverpool, suggested that members who had attended Branch Representatives' meetings and annual meetings knew that the Society's revenue must be increased. Other professions paid more—architects and solicitors 17 guineas and the doctors £25 [cries of "No" from the audience]. The premises fee should be increased—possibly on a differential basis. If branches were given more information there would be less apathy.

MR. C. TURNER, Stoke-on-Trent, said he largely supported the Council. It was obvious that the Society must balance its budget. "We cannot continue dipping in capital." He noted that 43 per cent. of the Society's income went on general administration and administering the Pharmacy Acts. Had the Society made every effort to reduce its expenditure? The increase of 71 per cent. was explained in the Council's statement, but it was vague on the benefits that would accrue. If the Society was at long last ready to make a real effort to improve the professional and financial status of pharmacy, then most members would be favourably inclined towards the proposed increase. Could the meeting have some idea of the cost of putting into operation some of the proposals as to future activities of the Society?

MR. C. HEWITT, Hull, said his Hull

colleagues felt that the Society was living in biblical times, when a man worked "three score years and ten." Public opinion and the Government had decided that a man of sixty-five and over and a woman of sixty years or over should not have to work, but the Council of the Society decided that the rewards from pharmacy "are so poor that the poor devils have to go on."

"Bad Housekeeping"

MR. S. POWLSON, Beckenham, said the president had given a good explanation of the Society's financial situation but the need for such a rise in the retention fee reflected bad housekeeping. Surely the officers should have advised that an increased fee, or retrenchment in expenditure, had been necessary for some years. The proposed fee would have a serious effect on the finances of other pharmaceutical organisations: he doubted whether, in the face of it, the National Pharmaceutical Union or the Guild of Public Pharmacists would dare to put up their fees over the next few years. It would be helpful if the treasurer could give details of other professional retention fees. Whilst he supported the proposed increase he urged the Council to increase the premises fee.

Dressed in ragged old clothes and bare-footed MR. E. WHITE, Westerham, Kent, thanked the president for his statement and referred to his suggestion that in practice the retention fee would be decreased by income tax allowances. Mr. White asked: "What is income tax?" [laughter]. He claimed that pharmacists were not being adequately remunerated out of pharmacy, and doctors were not compelled to belong to any society once they had registered with the General Medical Council. The Society's inspectors and their assistants cost £22,000 a year. Inspection of pharmacies was a useful social function, but not to the 90 per cent. of members on the register who were private pharmacists. The inspectorate provided free supervision of multiple shops for the benefit of the Stock Exchange. Members were maintaining the Society in the administration of the Pharmacy Acts whilst drugs were being sold by unqualified persons. Members had to support the Society and "take the can back for what was a social service" [applause]. He desired publicly to thank MR. Heseltine (a member of Council) for challenging the £1,000 grant to the Leeds University. Education was now the responsibility of the Government.

MR. GEORGE BEDDOES, Gosport, Hants, considered that Council members had shown no ability or willingness to protect the interests of the membership. It was humiliating to be considered of no account after a long period of training. All those who valued their freedom would vote against the proposed increase.

As mentioned last week (*C. & D.*, November 2, p. 465) the motion "That this meeting opposes the proposed increase in the personal retention fee," was proposed by MR. M. R. MARK, who said that from the ashes of an apathetic profession had come a great new wave of enthusiasm and — more

important—a purpose of unity amongst members. The Council must be congratulated on having achieved something that no other Council had done since 1841! [laughter]. Much had been said and written about the increase, and it would seem that, at present, most members were against it for one reason or another. "We have been and will be accused of being tight-fisted in parting with the £9. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed we shall be found willing to pay it if it is to be for the benefit of pharmacy and if the Council are prepared to meet certain conditions." The Council must have been aware, unless they had their heads in the sand (cries of "They have") that the proposal would bring forth a tremendous wave of objection. Surely the honourable thing to do, if the intention was to increase the fee, would have been to announce it, not in August, but when the branches were in session. The Council itself did not meet in September, and the fact that the alteration in the by-laws had to be ratified at the November Council meeting, so that the new fee could be claimed from January 1, 1964, left little time for objections to be heard or thrashed out. "The Council seem to have timed this very finely indeed! One almost wonders whether the demand notices have not already been printed" [laughter].

Sixty days were required by law before the Council could go to the Privy Council for an authorisation to change a by-law, yet it took Council forty-two days to issue an official statement. "In seven days' time the Council must, and I repeat must, make their decision. This leaves no room for discussion. Surely we, as the membership, are entitled to this elementary consideration to have our doubts settled and our questions answered. Do we have to remind Council that they are elected by the members for the benefit of its members?"

Facts and Figures Required

Facts and figures were required, said MR. MARKS, in full justification of the increase. "What has gone on tonight fails badly to do this. . . . We have studied the financial reports for the past seven years . . . we would dispute Council's statement on the financial position of the Society's journal. In our view £23,500 a year is a lot of extra money to spend on a journal that has made a profit over the past five years of £8,720." The journal had an important part to play in the Society, but not as it was now run. What effort had been made to economise at headquarters? The sum needed to run Bloomsbury Square was large indeed. What numbers of staff worked there and in what capacity? What sort of justification could be given to the increase of expenditure of at least £3,500 for a new assistant secretary to take office not in 1964 but in several years' time? [To the question "Do we really need all these secretaries?" there was a chorus of "No's."]

To put £10,000 into reserve could be good management, "but let's hope that we are not saving for the sake of saving." One item of proposed expenditure that needed explaining was the

£29,000 for the expansion of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences ("which could be a good thing"), for the improvement of public relations and for extending the Society's interest in the economic affairs of the pharmacist. "We must be given some idea what is being aimed for."

A possible long-term effect of the proposed rise in retention fee might be to lose a large number of members of the Society who did not require to be registered in order to carry out their employment—pharmacists engaged in teaching, industry, commerce, journalism and research. Did the Council really believe that those pharmacists were going to pay £9 for virtually nothing? In the fields in which they operated the Society offered them no benefit. "Yet, in relation to their numbers these people probably give more to pharmacy than any other group." [Hear, hear!] "We have met a number of them and we can assure you they will not pay £9 while present conditions obtain." Many married women and many retired pharmacists over national retirement age (sixty-five, not seventy as required by Council) would also be deterred from continuing membership. Ultimately the loss of such groups would lead to a decrease in revenue. Mr. Mark then put forward "some constructive suggestions."

He earnestly asked the Council to put its headquarters in order, to consider whether economies could be made in its total staff of 150 persons; whether two secretaries, a deputy and two administrative assistants were really required in Bloomsbury Square. In order to raise more capital there should, he suggested, be an increase in the premises fee. Many had expressed the feeling that some owners of retail pharmacies, not members of the Society (corporate bodies, representatives of deceased pharmacists and unqualified owners employing superintendents) were getting the benefits of the Society without paying.

Premises Fee

An increase of £7, making the premises fee £10, would yield an annual income of approximately £100,000, which was slightly more than the revenue Council required, "and that will not cause any hardship to any well-conducted pharmacy."

The increase in the retention fee was a crisis that could be disastrous to the Society if it was implemented as at present. To pass the motion would give all parties probably a year to think about Council's answers and to decide what action to take. It had been said that the Council need not take any notice of, or act upon, decisions and recommendations taken at annual or special general meetings. "We can only plead with the Council not to stick their heads in the sand any further. This is an honest and loyal attempt by members to give to Council some idea of how the membership feels. We would ask the Council, if they are not satisfied, to have a postal referendum or call special general meetings at strategic points throughout the country, in such a way that a majority view could be found. We suggest that that would best be done by postal ballot.

We would also add that, if our views are dismissed too hastily, members have the right to approach Privy Council to state their case."

MR. J. BARFIELD, Edgware, Middlesex, seconded the motion, re-emphasising especially Mr. Mark's criticisms of the timing of the proposal, the lack of opportunity for discussion, and the lack of detailed information.

MR. R. GAIGER, Cheam, Surrey, said that, while it would next year cost him £9 to hang his certificate on the wall, "sometimes I get up in the middle of the night to dispense an urgent prescription for the princely sum of 1s. 6d. . . . Would a plumber do it?"

MR. R. JACKSON, Leeds, expressed his opposition to the motion on the grounds that it was an attempt to undermine the authority of the Council. That authority, he suggested, was not really for the benefit of members, it was for the benefit of the public as a whole [cries of "No"]. The image of pharmacy had faded in recent years because members would not face up to their professional responsibilities. They should not grumble when the Society had to pay for public relations to create an image that members were trying to destroy.

MR. K. W. YOUNGS, Castle Cary, Somerset, regretted the proposer's plea that there should be no dilution of the motion. If the motion were intended as a vote of censure on the Council and nothing else, he was not prepared to accept it; in his view a reasonable compromise could be found.

Amendment Proposed

MR. C. HEWITT, Hull, proposed an amendment that the personal retention fee for men of sixty-five and over and women of sixty years and over should be substantially less than that for other members. MR. MARK interposed that Mr. Hewitt was out of order since his amendment was not truly an amendment but a new proposal, but THE PRESIDENT replied that the ruling from the "legal advisers" was that the amendment was in order. MR. R. DICKINSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, seconded the amendment.

DR. HARRIS objected. Motion and amendment were, in his view, saying the same thing. The president should consider accepting Mr. Hewitt's proposals as a fresh motion.

THE PRESIDENT, after testing the feeling of the meeting, agreed to do so. MR. D. J. GOODALL, Horsham, Sussex, then moved "that the question be now put" and carried the day.

In his reply as proposer MR. MARK said he apologised if the motion appeared to criticise the Council. It had been prepared with the best intention for pharmacy and was simply a motion of which the Council must take notice. To pass it would mean that there was one year in which to come to a decision.

On a show of hands the motion was carried (as mentioned in the *C. & D.* last week) by an overwhelming majority.

DR. HARRIS then formally moved that the Society should take the necessary steps to increase the premises retention fee in order to maintain its revenue. The motion was seconded in several

places. DR. D. J. GIBSON, Greenwich said that, as an officer of the Register Pharmacists' Union and secretary of the pharmaceutical section of the Royal Society of Health, he had canvassed the opinion of 800 members. Over 90 per cent. were of opinion that the premises fee should be increased before any further increase was made in the personal retention fee. MR. CLIVE MURRAY, Tipton, Staffs, declared that the motion was impossible to implement. To increase the premises retention fee an Act of Parliament was required, and in order to obtain the Bill it needed an M.P. to introduce [cries of "We have one."].

MR. J. W. TINSLEY, Potters Bar, put forward the amendment mentioned last week (*C. & D.*, November 2, p. 465), calling for a retention fee according to a sliding scale bearing a direct relationship to the total available sales area of the premises containing the pharmacy.

MR. E. WHITE, Westerham, pointing out that there remained an injustice to the private owner, wished to add "There should be no premises fees for the private owner." That was rejected and Mr. Tinsley's proposition, as already indicated, was carried by a large majority. The "amendment" put forward by MR. HEWITT, Hull, was then proposed as a substantive motion seconded and carried.

A member, on a point of order asked what the Council would do about the motion concerning the retention fee, and THE PRESIDENT replied that it would be improper for him to say what the Council would do as a result of the meeting. It was the responsibility of the whole Council to make a decision and there would be a meeting of the Council the next morning. MR. RIDEHALGH proposed a vote of thanks to the president for the manner in which he had conducted the meeting.

PERSONALITIES

MR. MALCOLM RAOUL MARK M.P.S., who, at the special meeting of

members of the Pharmaceutical Society on October 30 (see p. 494) moved the resolution opposing the proposed increase to £9 in members' personal retention fee, qualified in 1955. Thirty years old, he is married and the father of two boys. He entered pharmacy by the traditional route of a pre-graduate apprenticeship—with Mr A. H. James, M.P.S., Herne Hill, London, S.E.24. After qualifying in 1955 he spent three months in advance of his National Service managing a pharmacy at Colliers Wood. In the Royal Army Medical Corps he was given the rank of Sergeant after thirteen weeks and spent about six months as Orderly Sergeant at the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich. The remainder of his military service was spent at the Medical



Reception Committee, Guards Depot, Caterham, Surrey. On return to civilian life he managed a pharmacy at Thornton Heath, Surrey, January to October 1958, but then, finding himself disappointed with the retail, in which he saw little opportunity of using his pharmaceutical knowledge, he joined a pharmaceutical manufacturer as representative. In that work he has, in his own words, "found great satisfaction."

MR. N. C. COOPER, M.Sc., M.P.S.N.I., Lurgan, who was elected



President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland on October 17 (see *C. & D.*, November 2, p. 476), joined the Council as a pharmaceutical chemist representative in 1959. Since that time he has served on the Education, Ethical and Law Committees, being chairman of the former in 1960-61 and 1961-62, and gaining election as vice-president of the Society in 1962. Mr. Cooper is a partner in the Windsor Pharmacy, Lurgan.

MR. E. J. WILLIS, M.P.S., who is the managing director of FBA Pharmaceuticals (Aust.) Pty., Ltd. (the Australian subsidiary of Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., West Germany), has been appointed president of the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry for 1964. Mr. Willis previously occupied the office from 1959-62.

MRS. J. B. SPENCER, B.Pharm., F.P.S., who sold her business at 60 High Street, Tenterden, Kent, in 1962 with the intention of emigrating, is to continue "dispensing"—of a kind—in this country, her husband having become licensee of the Queen's Head hotel, Mereworth, Kent. Mrs. Spencer asks that advertisers, who are continuing to inundate her with literature, should note her change of business.

MARRIAGES

LAYFIELD—BILLING.—At Haswell Methodist Church, Haswell, co. Durham, recently, George Alexander Layfield, M.P.S., 36 Edwin Street, Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, to Olwynne Hannah Billing, Haswell.

DEATHS

CASSIDY.—On October 21, Mr. James Jordan (Jim) Cassidy, M.P.S.I., 107 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin. Mr. Cassidy qualified in 1947 and conducted his own pharmacy at 94 Aughrim Street, Dublin. A native of Keel, Achill, he was also a qualified optician. He is survived by his widow, a son, a daughter and by his mother, brothers and a sister.

GOVE.—Suddenly, on October 27, Mr. Gordon Gove, M.P.S., 103 Dunotter Avenue, Shawhead, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. Mr. Gove qualified in 1947. For the past nine years he was with John Paton (Chemists), Ltd., Bellshill.

GREENWOOD.—On October 22,

Mr. Jesse Parry Harry Greenwood, M.P.S., Sandiway, 23 Barrett Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs. Mr. Greenwood qualified in 1913.

HUMPHREYS.—On July 20, Mr. Ernest Bramwell Humphreys, M.P.S., Erick Avenue, Broomfield, Chelmsford. Mr. Humphreys qualified in 1903.

KNIGHT.—On October 23, Miss Mary Gray Knight, M.P.S., 69 Vesper Road, Kirkstall, Leeds, 5, Yorks. Miss Knight qualified in 1929.

LAING.—On October 26, Miss Hellen Hunter Laing, M.P.S., 276 Rosslyn Street, Gallatown, Kirkcaldy. Miss Laing qualified in 1918.

POOLE.—On November 1, Mrs. Ethel Poole, M.P.S., 131 The Broadway, Thorpe Bay. Mrs. Poole qualified in 1936.

WATT.—On November 1, Dame Katherine C. Watt, D.B.E., R.R.C., Chief Nursing Officer, Ministry of Health, 1941-48. Dame Watt was also chief nursing adviser to the Ministry, 1948-50.

LEGAL REPORTS

Antibiotic Patents

A FORTHCOMING action in which the Pfizer Corporation alleges infringement by Inter-Continental Pharmaceutical, Ltd., 44 Queensway, London, W.2, of two patents, was mentioned to Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob in the Chancery Court on October 31. The patents relate to the antibiotics oxytetracycline and tetracycline hydrochloride. The defendants, who deny infringement and are contesting the validity of the patents, asked the court to order that the issues raised by the two patents should be tried separately. For the defendants, it was submitted that Messrs. Pfizer were not justified in joining the two issues, as there was no evidence of substantial matters of fact or law common to both. Rejecting the defendants' application, the judge said there was concurrent evidence in both cases, and it would be convenient for them to be disposed of together. There was no satisfactory reason for interfering with the prosecution of the action in its present form. The Pfizer Corporation was awarded costs, and the defendants were refused leave to appeal.

Unlawful Sales

A WAITER at the Blue Boar hotel, Maldon, Essex, who bought a number of Dexedrine tablets from the hotel chef and subsequently sold some of them to a man in another Maldon hotel, was prosecuted locally by the Pharmaceutical Society on October 15. He was found guilty and fined £5, with £10 costs. Frank Pena, Silver Street, Maldon, who was accused of unlawfully selling dexamphetamine sulphate, denied the charge. For the prosecution it was said that Pena and the chef were both employed at the Blue Boar. The chef obtained the tablets legitimately on a prescription and Pena bought some tablets from him. A witness told how he had seen Pena supply tablets to two visitors to the hotel. When asked what the tablets were, Pena said they made people happy. Witness bought some of the tablets from Pena and

took them to a police station. The magistrates announced they found the case proved, and James Robert Blanchot (the chef) then appeared, pleading guilty to unlawfully selling the tablets to Pena. He was fined £5 and ordered to pay an advocate's fee of £2 2s.

Conditionally Discharged

AFTER having admitted that he had presented false prescriptions for 50 Dexedrine tablets to two Edinburgh chemists (successfully on the first occasion), a medical student, Conrad Moe, University Hostel, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, was conditionally discharged at Edinburgh sheriff court on October 28. It was said that Moe, a twenty-seven-year-old Norwegian, who was to have appeared that day for sentence in Newcastle on similar charges, had suffered a nervous breakdown, as a result of which he had developed an addiction for barbiturates. He had appeared before Newcastle magistrates on October 29, had been on bail for three weeks, and had pleaded guilty to three charges of obtaining drug tablets by forged prescriptions. Moe was said to be anxious to get out of the country, and a ticket for him had been sent to the Norwegian Consulate in Newcastle. A ship was sailing on October 31, and Moe was remanded in custody. He reappeared before the Newcastle magistrates on October 31 and was conditionally discharged "on the assumption that you are leaving the country today." Moe said he was leaving that day for Norway, where the authorities would put him into hospital for treatment for drug addiction.

"Very Much Infested"

AT Grimsby county magistrates' court on October 29 Mr. Alec Whitworth, M.P.S., 269 Grimsby Road, Cleethorpes, was fined £5 for selling a packet of branded milk powder containing a number of live and dead insects, known as Australian spider beetles. The case was brought by the assistant county health inspector, and Mr. Whitworth pleaded guilty through his solicitor. For the prosecution it was said that, though the powder was in a plastic airtight bag inside a cardboard carton, there were fifty-two separate puncture marks in the bag, which was obviously "very much infested" with the insects. The bag was the last of a consignment to be sold at the pharmacy and had been identified by the manufacturers as having left their premises in 1959. The public analyst at Nottingham concluded, from the number of larvae and dead insects in it, that they must not only have been breeding, but breeding for some considerable time. It was submitted by the prosecution that the pharmacist should have known that he had had the carton in his shop for such a time, and that, even if there had been no insects in it, the contents could have deteriorated. For the defence it was argued that there was no reason whatever to believe that the substance might go bad. The carton was not dated, and substances in chemists' shops that were liable to deteriorate were dated. The carton had been in the shop since 1960. The manufac-

turers delivered it first to the wholesalers, who had it in store for ten months before Mr. Whitworth took delivery. There was no way of knowing, from the outside, that the milk was infested. The makers were now putting it in glass containers.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses.

UNITED STATES BORAX AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION.—Preliminary report for year ended September 30, shows net income of \$7,350,000 (\$6,584,882), while sales amounted to \$81,645,000 (\$73,628,696).

BRITISH ALKALOIDS, LTD.—An interim dividend of 1·8d. per share is declared in respect of the year ending March 31, 1964. The directors report that sales show a satisfactory increase for the half year to September 30, compared with those for the same six months of 1962.

FISONS SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, LTD. and GENERAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Fisons Scientific Apparatus, Ltd., have exchanged contracts for the purchase of the General Chemical Co., Ltd., Judex Works, Wembley. General Chemical Co., Ltd., were founded in 1919 by the father of Mr. R. J. A. Haskew (the present chairman and managing director).

UPJOHN CO. (U.S.A.).—An interim report to shareholders, issued November 1, reported sales for the nine months ending September 30, at £50,076,427, representing an increase of 6·1 per cent. over the same period in 1962. Earnings for the period were up 19·6 per cent. and expenditure on research for the same nine months was £5,211,428, maintaining the rate of 10·5 per cent. of sales. The report confirms the acquisition by the Upjohn Co., in August, of the assets of G.K. Softas & Co., Athens, Greece, and of the CPR International Corporation and T.P. Industries Inc. of Torrance, California.

SANGERS, LTD.—The chairman's statement accompanying the accounts for the year ended February 28 holds out little hope of immediate improvement in the trading position, as the re-organisation in hand must take time to show results. As previously stated (C. & D., October 12, p. 414), there will be no Ordinary dividend and the Preference dividend for the half-year due in January 1964 is also being passed over. A sum of £49,600 has been provided for bad debts (against £26,200) and the hope is expressed that the charge will be substantially lower in future years. A recent valuation of the group's premises showed a surplus of £300,000 in excess of book figures; of that, £130,000 referred to the head office and warehouse at Euston Road, London. A development scheme is being prepared and if approved the premises will be sold and two smaller warehouses acquired. "It may however be some time before this reaches a stage of finality," the chairman (Mr. L. A. Renshaw) adds.

Voluntary Liquidations

FLEMINGS CHEMISTS (LONDON), LTD. [R.O.] Lee House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

BUSINESS CHANGES

RETAIL CHEMISTS, LTD. (F. H. NEWTON). 35 Catherine Street, Salisbury, Wilts, ceased business on November 2.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. are to merge their alkali and general chemicals divisions into a single division in January 1964. Mr. D. H. Carter will be chairman.

THE pharmaceutical business of Clements & Wood, 66 High Street, London, S.E.24, has been transferred by the proprietor, Mr. G. G. Jamieson, to his other pharmacy: Beale & Son, 3 High Street, South Norwood.

Appointments

MILES PRODUCTS division of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Poges, Bucks, have appointed Mr. D. R. Piggott their marketing manager.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS has appointed a full-time information officer—Mrs. Kathleen Holbrook, Room W.4, 3 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Tate Gallery 2707 or Covent Garden 2363).

GRIFFIN & GEORGE, LTD., Ealing Road, Alperton, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. D. Taylor sales manager of their chromatography division. The appointment follows the resignation of Mr. L. Shavick (manager of the division since its formation in 1960) to take up another appointment.

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Park Royal, London, have made the following appointments: Mr. I. H. Macnaughton, veterinary regional sales manager for Scotland, Northern England and Northern Ireland; Mr. K. E. W. Saggers, South-east England regional sales manager. Mr. C. D. Garnett, regional sales manager for Lancashire; Mr. L. C. Cox, regional sales manager for South-west England; Mr. C. J. Croskell, veterinary manager for the area south of a line from the Wash to the River Severn; and Mr. P.

RAPID RISE IN CHEMICAL OUTPUT

Pharmaceutical production index also up

THE United Kingdom chemical industry as a whole appears to be experiencing a period of rapid growth—the third such period since 1958, states the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 1. Of the two previous periods one, starting at the end of 1958, lasted about eighteen months (from mid-1960 to the end of 1961 virtually no change occurred in the level of production) and the second, starting in 1962, lasted only six months or so. Within those two periods of rapid growth expansion was at a rate (after making allowance for seasonal factors) of the order of 12 per cent. per annum. The present expansion would seem to be at much the same annual rate.

For 1963 the index of production, seasonally adjusted, is given as: January-February, 131; March-April, 137; May-June, 139; July-August (provisional), 144 (1958=100). Using the

Townson, regional sales manager for the whole of the East Midlands area.

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, have appointed Mr. A. H. Briggs, assistant manager, pharmaceutical home sales; Mr. P. S. Eyres, assistant manager, advertising department; Mr. M. C. Harvey, assistant manager, medical information service; Mr. C. T. K. Thomas, assistant manager, market research department; and the following medical representatives: Mr. D. E. L. Graces (to cover Sussex), Mr. J. T. Hughes (Shropshire and Worcestershire); Mr. J. Shepherd (South London and part of Surrey) and Mr. P. Wall (Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire).

EXPANSION PLANS

AGFA photographic paper will now be produced in India with the opening of a factory in Mulund, near Bombay, on September 26. The factory belongs to the New India Industries, Ltd., Baroda, and the paper will be sold by Agfa, India, Ltd. The annual capacity of 1·2 million metres of photographic paper can be easily increased, the parent company in Germany said.

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries, Ltd., are to spend nearly £30 millions on six new capital projects in North-west and North-east England. The new projects bring to a total of £67·8 millions the expenditure on new I.C.I. projects in the United Kingdom sanctioned since the beginning of the year. The comparable sum for the corresponding period of 1962 was £19·4 millions.

THE directors of Borax (Holdings), Ltd., and of F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., announce that a new company, Berk Spencer Acids, Ltd., is to be formed to supply the customers of Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., and of F. W. Berk with sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids, and distilled water. A new sulphuric acid plant will be built with a designed capacity of 120,000 tons a year, on ground to be leased by Messrs. Berk, at Stratford, London, E.15.

same year as base the index of production for pharmaceutical preparations in the first half of 1963 is given as 155 against 146 in the same period of 1962. At current prices, imports of chemicals in the first half of 1963 were 13 per cent. up on a year earlier while exports were 5 per cent. up. However, on analysing the figures it is seen to be organic chemicals and plastics materials that between them are accounting for most of the increase in trade in 1963. Taking those two groups together, both imports and exports increased by around 20 per cent. in the first half-year as compared with a year earlier. Exports of chemicals other than organic chemicals and plastics materials showed virtually no change overall in the first half of 1963 compared with a year earlier. However, exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during the period dropped.

AUTOMATION COMES TO COD-LIVER OIL

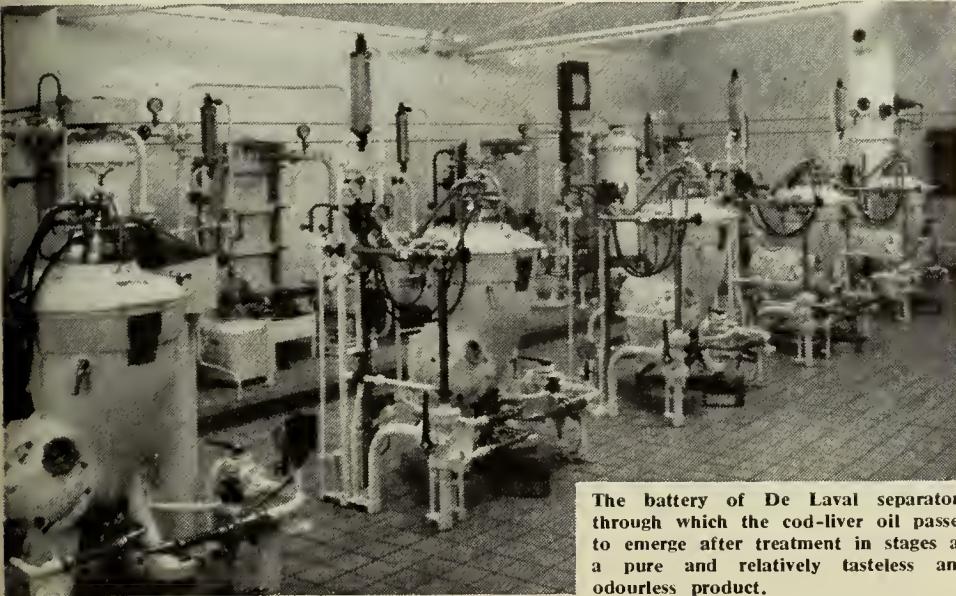
Bigger quantities of a better product from Hull refinery

ALREADY the producers of one-third of the world's supply of cod-liver oil, British Cod Liver Oils, Ltd., Hull, have switched to a new refining process that more than doubles the productivity of the plant. In actual tonnage the capacity becomes 120 per day, and under the direction of only one operator (all the others have been reallocated, not rendered redundant). In terms of tons per man hour the rise is from 2.03 to 4.5.

of residual water. The product is a clear, bright, refined oil, which is cooled down to room temperature by passing through a regenerative heat exchanger. In the veterinary-grade oil, the vitamin-A potency has been increased by 8 per cent. as a result of adopting the new process.

A second plant processes animal fats and hydrogenated edible oils and fats.

To keep pace with the increase in refined oil, the packaging procedures



The battery of De Laval separators through which the cod-liver oil passes to emerge after treatment in stages as a pure and relatively tasteless and odourless product.

The process produces the oil continuously and automatically in a battery of De Laval hermetic separators, in which the oil under treatment is sealed against contact with air. The impurities are removed and colour and taste reduced without, therefore, the risk of oxidation. It is the company's boast that the cod-liver oils manufactured at the refinery are the only ones in the world produced by the new process.

Stages in Process

In the first stage the crude oil is heated rapidly to the process temperature (170° F.) in a heat exchanger. It is passed into a metering pump, which regulates the flow of oil through the whole plant, and thence into a disc-type mixer, where controlled addition of a reagent takes place to remove the impurities. The mixture passes into a high-speed centrifuge rotating at 7,000 revolutions per minute, separating the oil from the heavier water. Simultaneously, most of the liver tissue material is removed and discharged with the water. In a second stage the oil, in another mixer, receives additional treatment to remove residual liver tissue material, odour and flavour, and to reduce the colour. It passes to a second hermetic separator and thence to a high-speed mixer, in which water-washing of the oil takes place. After separation in another hermetic separator, the oil is rendered free from all impurities except for a small amount of water. The final stage consists of drying in a vacuum tower that continuously evaporates any small amount

have been speeded up. A fully automatic packing line operates at 120 bottles per minute, handling all the packaging operations from air cleaning of the bottles to sealing of the carton.

Research

The makers point out that cod-liver oil is not a simple synthetic organic product but a complicated mixture, of which neither all the constituents, nor their biological functions, are yet known. Some of the efforts to amplify that knowledge are being made in the company's own research laboratories, and in particular studies have been made of the nutritional properties associated with the oil itself, as distinct from its vitamin content. For those doctors who hold that oils containing unsaturated fatty acids decrease the danger of coronary heart disease, the company has prepared, and presents diagrammatically, details of the polyunsaturated oil content of cod-liver oil. They have shown that cod-liver oil contains 23 per cent. of polyunsaturated, 5 per cent. of di-unsaturated and 52 per cent. of mono-unsaturated fatty acids, bringing about a decrease of 15.8 per cent. in plasma cholesterol (against 8.4 per cent. by corn oil and 1.3 per cent. by olive oil, and an increase of 11.5 per cent. by butter).

Officially Opened

The plants were officially opened on October 29 by Mr. H. L. Roy Matthews (chairman of the White Fish Authority). Local pharmacists and doctors were among those who attended.

TRADE NOTES

Distributors. — The distribution of Tingle health and beauty bath (manufacturers: Grange Laboratories, Leeds), has been taken over by Kelden Promotions, 25 Shepherds Lane, Leeds, 8.

Correction. — Manufacturers of the Helping Hand aid for the physically handicapped (see *C. & D.*, October 12, p. 391) are Helping Hand Co., Thorney Wood House, Bransgore, Hants, and not as previously stated.

In Ample Supply. — Fylde Laboratories, Ltd., Kent Street, Preston, Lancs, state that supplies of Fiery Jack rubbing ointment (a "chemist's only" product) have now caught up with demand, and stocks have been dispatched to all wholesalers.

A 1-litre Size. — Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce that Laractil brand chlorpromazine syrup is now available in a 1-litre bottle in addition to the 125-mil and 2-litre presentations.

Now Tax-free. — LEDERLE LABORATORIES division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, announce that, from November 1, purchase tax has been removed from their product Aquamox quinethazone tablets, 50-mgsm.—JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks, announce that Zactipar tablets, 100, are now exempt from purchase tax.

Now Supplied Direct. — Roderick Dhu, Ltd., 11 Malvern Road, Bradford, 9, point out that they are now supplying direct the Roderick Dhu series of products previously marketed in conjunction with Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Bradford. The products include Amphedrex, Bellapheine, Riflavin, Anacol and Broprin tablets, Cremalga, Ferrodex, Mylodex I and A, Septocin cream No. 2, Tussinf, Oestradiol, Pruricream, Septocin cream No. 1 and Terpacol.

Discontinued. — Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent, have withdrawn from their list Dicalets, Tral (when present stocks are exhausted); Abboject Erythrocin I.M. — (when stocks are exhausted; Erythrocin I.M. ampoules and vials remain available) and the following unlisted products, previously available on special request: Bejectal C with liver; Butyn (powder and solution); Covicone cream; Dayalents; Desbutal Gradumet; Ioquin; Polybrene; Tronothane (cream and jelly). Tral with phenobarbitone is being withdrawn when present stocks are exhausted.

Bonus Offers

BATEMAN-JACKSON, LTD., Wilmslow, Ches. Liquid C-van. 5 per cent. introductory bonus.

LABORATORIES FOR APPLIED BIOLOGY, LTD., 91 Amhurst Park, London, N.16. Pernomol chilblain paint. Thirteen invoiced as eleven. Till November 30.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Pastex ointment
505 tablets

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Anti-inflammatory Analgesic.—Parke, Davis & Company, Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, announce a new speciality Ponstan (mefenamic acid, Parke-Davis), an analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory properties for the symptomatic relief of mild to moderately severe pain in acute and chronic conditions not ordinarily requiring the use of narcotics. To date, they state, there has been no evidence of any addictive property. Ponstan is available as Kapseals, each representing 250 mgm. of mefenamic acid. Packs are bottles of twelve, 100 and 500.

Treatment for Iron-deficiency Anæmia.—Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have made available a new speciality, Sidros. Each red sugar-coated tablet of the product contains 300 mgm. of ferrous gluconate and 30 mgm. of ascorbic acid. Sidros is indicated in the prevention and treatment of iron-deficiency anæmias, especially in the latter half of pregnancy and first two months of puerperium; in elderly people on a poor diet; in malabsorption syndromes; and after chronic blood loss. Dosage is one to two tablets three times a day after food, and administration is recommended to be continued for 4-8 weeks after the blood picture is back to normal. The packs are bottles of 100 and 1,000.

Expectorant Linctus.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce the introduction of a new expectorant linctus, Vallex, for the symptomatic relief of cough and other symptoms of bronchial congestion. Vallex is stated to



have useful decongestant properties, and to be of value in the so-called allergic cough associated with vaso-motor rhinitis. Each 5-mil quantity contains 2.5 mgm. of trimeprazine tartrate, 1.2 mgm. of menthol, 20 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, 25 mgm. of guaiophenesin, 65 mgm. of citric acid, 200 mgm. of sodium citrate, and 0.015 mils of ipecacuanha liquid extract in a flavoured vehicle. Adult dose is 1-2 teaspoonfuls three times a day, children's dose proportionately smaller. A 5-mil teaspoon is provided with each 125-mil pack. Vallex is avail-

able on prescription only in the United Kingdom. Packs are containers of 125 mils and 2 litres.

Two New Specialities.—Riker Laboratories (a division of Vantorex, Ltd.), Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics, announce the introduction of two new specialities. Folaemin is a haematinic preparation containing iron aminoates and a "microdose" of folic acid, and is indicated in anaemia of pregnancy. It is available as buff-coloured sugar-coated tablets in bottle of 100. Medi-haler-bron contains isoprenaline sulphate and atropine methonitrate and is for the relief of bronchospasm. It is being promoted in general practice and in hospitals and is available in refill and complete pack forms. With the complete pack is introduced a newly designed oral adapter that fits all 15-mil Medi-haler vials. In the near future it is being made available as a separate pack and with complete packs of Medi-haler-epi, Medi-haler-iso and Medi-haler-iso forte. No price alterations are involved. Existing oral adapters are not being withdrawn and will still be required for patients using Medi-haler-ergotamine (7½-mil vial). The new product is subject to Part 1 of the Poisons List.

"New Approach" to Chilblain Treatment.—Bateman-Jackson, Ltd., Wilmslow, Ches, are marketing a new product, liquid C-van, described as "a completely new approach to the treatment of chilblains." The pack is a wallet of three sachets, and the claim for the three-day treatment is that it provides effective relief from chilblain irritation, redness and soreness. The product is for external use only. The chocolate-brown outer holds eighteen wallets. Television advertising support is being given.

Products for the Skin.—Cullingford of Chelsea, Ltd., Webber Road, Kirkby, Liverpool, have added to their range of products a cucumber night cream in tube for moisturising and nourishing the skin; a cucumber day cream for use under make-up; a cucumber milk for cleansing and keeping the skin moisturised and supple; and a cucumber tonic for toning the skin.

A Roll-on Deodorant for Men.—Personality Beauty Products, Ltd., Derby Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leics, have added to their Tabac range a roll-on deodorant packaged in bronze and black. The container is made in low-density polythene.

A New Small Size.—Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, are making their Roll Quick available in a new small size containing sufficient waving lotion for a woman using ten to twelve rollers. A counter "dispenser" unit for 1 doz. is included with each pack of 2 doz.

New Large-size Tales.—Yardley & Co., Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London



W.1, have made available new talcs in lavender, freesia and red roses fragrances in containers of blue, yellow and pink plastic respectively. The container is rustless and resistant to damp.

Foam Sponge Range.—Foamair, Ltd., 21 West Ferry Road, London, E.14 announce new models in their foam sponge range, drawing special attention to the Foamatoy teddy bear now in production.

Now Generally Available.—John Beales, Ltd., Nottingham, announce that their Marathon boilable nappy is now generally available. The quality is unchanged, apart from the "boilability" feature, and the nappy is available in the same three sizes and at the same prices as previously.

Warmth for Knees.—For persons suffering from arthritic, rheumatic and



painful knee disorders the Scholl (Manufacturing) Co., Ltd., 182 St. John Street, London, E.C.1, have made available a woollen knee warmer. About 9 in. long, the knee warmer is packed singly in transparent wrapper.

Brand-named Toilet Requisites.—Macdonald & Son, Ltd., Portland Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs, claim to have brought "brand reliability, brand-name pull" to toilet requisites with their new Marina range. Comprising sponge, cosmetic and toilet bags; face squares; combs; sponges; tweezers; nail files; emery boards and scissors.

In Redesigned Pack.—Dirty Paws hand cleanser, made by Kay Brothers, Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire, now appears in a wide dip-in tin with push-on lid. The surface design has been made more arresting with a black handprint on the dark turquoise ground with the name in white.



Kept Hot or Cold.—The Spikins Ice-Pak/Hot-Pak is a novel product designed to keep cold things cold and hot things hot five times longer than with either ice or hot water. Made by Ice-Pak (Marketing), Ltd., and distributed by the Sanitas Co., Ltd., 51 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, the Ice-Pak/Hot-Pak is available in London and home counties and is soon to be distributed throughout the United Kingdom. It is essentially a polyvinyl pack containing a special gel. When frozen in the ice-making compartment of a refrigerator, its temperature can be lowered to 20°F. (12° colder than ice). When used as a Hot-Pak it will, after heating in boiling water for twenty minutes, remain hot "much longer than any hot-water bottle of comparable size." Because it diffuses heat slowly, the Hot-Pak is useful for keeping baby's feeds warm at home and when travelling. It may



also be used with advantage as a hot compress. The gel never liquefies and cannot leak; and is stated to retain its thermal qualities for years and through thousands of uses. Pin-pricks in the casing are self-sealing and do not affect the pack's temperature-keeping qualities. Used as the Ice-Pak, the product is suitable for *en route* deliveries of thermolabile items such as biological specimens, plasma, serological products, etc. In hospitals, the pack may be used either as a hot-water bottle or an ice-bag. The polyvinyl covering is "sanitised" and can be boiled or autoclaved without difficulty." Special insulated containers are manufactured by the makers for use with the product.

Two-ply Toilet Tissue.—One of the first results of the takeover recently by Jeyes Parazone Sales, Ltd., River Road, Barking, Essex, of the 3-Hands and Evan Williams products has been the launch of a new range of 2-ply double-soft toilet tissues under the name So-Soft. So-Soft is being sold in double roll, single roll and flat pack.

The design of the packs was decided upon after trying out on shoppers forty different designs. It embodies a rose motif and is in pink, pastel blue and mid-grey.

Restyled.—Ekco Plastics, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, Essex, have recently restyled their Ekco Baby-Sitta so as to afford greater comfort and safety for the baby. The price is unchanged. Overall dimensions have been increased to give more protection and support, and the bottom edge of the seat has

been extended obviating the possibility of baby tipping forward. Greater leg support has been provided, and the recesses into which the stand supports fit at the rear of the Baby-Sitta have been modified to make it impossible for the supports to catch the back of the mattress. The reversible mattress is heat-sealed to facilitate easy washing, and a new type of buckle allows the strap to be adjusted more easily to the position required. The Baby-Sitta is available in white, primrose and blue.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

In Agreement

SIR,—I thought you might be interested in the enclosed letter which you passed to me from a correspondent:

I AM in absolute agreement with your article of November 2 regarding the relationship between the Pharmaceutical Society and its members. It is essential that more of the Council's work should be made public. Our members are not morons, and we resent being presented with cut and dried officiousness. Surely we are entitled to know what members of the Council are saying? Away with the censor!

E. C. TENNER

Surprise, Surprise!

SIR,—I was surprised at the surprise expressed by Council to the reaction of members to the increase of the retention fee. Two facts which Council has overlooked are:

1. Increase of the retention fee, in real terms, from 1948 to 1964. (proposed) = +300 per. cent.

2. Decrease of remuneration from retail professional services to the National Health Scheme in real terms from 1948 to 1964. = -40 per. cent.

J. HAWKINS.
Brighton. 7

To Special Order

SIR,—The only thing I find amusing about the letter from your correspondent A. H. Parker (C. & D., November 2, p. 476) is that he referred his customer to Messrs. Boots, who are his main competitors. The correct thing to do in the circumstances, in my opinion, would have been to offer to obtain the line quickly, then, if the patient refused to wait, to offer to ring the doctor to see if another preparation would suit the case. The doctor might even ask the advice of the pharmacist and there would be a golden opportunity to enhance one's prestige and incidentally to take a knock at big business! To send a customer to one's competitor Boots is laughable.

C. H. PATRICK.
Twyford, Berkshire.

Sauce for the Gander

SIR,—No doubt many of your readers will, like myself, have had a communication, JPC 15 recently from the superintendent of their particular pricing bureau. On the basis that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander I have written to my pricing bureau in the following terms. Perhaps others would care to follow.

Ref. your JPC 15 of October 22, 1963. The contents of the above communication are noted. I trust that you will be equally assiduous in bringing to my attention cases in which

my endorsements and demand indicate that payment could have been claimed from smaller packs than as claimed, i.e., when the total monthly demand falls below two-thirds of such packs.

R. C. WILBERFORCE.
New Brighton, Cheshire.

All the Kicks

SIR,—After spending from 9.10 a.m. to 9.50 a.m.—plus four telephone calls over an EC10 this morning (dispensary fee 1/7)—it only required me to open the C. & D. at "A fine almost doubled" to make me see red. The previous afternoon I had dispensed four items for four children in the same household—the prescription was left and collected by a messenger—and we had some difficulty with ages and initials. Some time later the Mother telephoned. It was apparent that wrong ages and initials were on the scripts. As the Mother was now alone in the house I had to make the trip to the home (twenty minutes) with the forms and sort the bottles out. Which leads me to think that one gets all the kicks—I have shown the Wyavin c. phenobarbitone label to three persons over middle age—and have read the label "Wyavin tablets." Perhaps we might get somewhere if all of us posted all our bottles with these labels to the Minister of Health (unstamped).

A. C. G. FLORENCE.
Glasgow, S.2

Right of Access

SIR,—At the special general meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society held on October 30, the motion "That this meeting opposes the proposed increase in the personal retention fee" was carried by a large majority. The Council met on the following day and, it appears, were unable to decide their future action in this matter and that it was to be reconsidered on November 5. Thus it seems that Council may not be willing to accept or act upon a majority vote of the members which elected it. That is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. In the event of the Council proceeding with their intention to raise the retention fee to £9, I would draw the attention of members to their right to make representation to the Privy Council. Their objections may be sent by letter, preferably typewritten, to "The Clerk of the Council, Privy Council Office, The Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.1."

F. CHANNING.
Hounslow, Middlesex

[But see p. 491.—EDITOR.]

Differential Fees

SIR.—I see no reason why immediate steps should not be taken to raise the premises registration fee to at least £10 per shop and double for a branch, or a shop not owned by the pharmacist registered with it. I agree with the suggestion to link the fee above that figure to the rateable value of the whole of the premises covered by a pharmacy facia or shop name. With the aged, and the married women, I also have sympathy, but see no reason why their membership fee should be any less than any other member, just to allow them to dilute the standard of wages by doing a few weeks of cover for a shop at a low fee, or sitting in a back room and hanging a certificate in the shop to cover an unqualified proprietor.

HAROLD PROCTER-SMITH,
South Croydon

Activities Retarded

SIR.—The justifiable indignation of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council has aroused by its gross mismanagement of the increased retention fee affair has probably caused a delay in the development of our profession for at least a year. At the special general meeting on October 30, those who supported the motion opposing the increase may have retarded the Council's plans for increasing its activities, a programme which they and many others have been requesting for years. That may not have been their intention, because even the proposer said he was more interested in obtaining time for explanations and discussions than he was in the actual amount of the increase. Nevertheless, this could be the result. At this stage in our development we cannot afford to waste time, and it is to be hoped that, despite the motion, Council will proceed to implement as many of its plans as are financially possible and at the same time ensure that such a fiasco can never happen again.

R. DICKINSON,
Newcastle-on-Tyne

Dead Stock

SIR.—I have just completed my annual clearance of proprietary brands of "dead stock" from my dispensary. The number is quite considerable, and consists of several categories:

1. Drugs no longer prescribed.
2. "Remainders" of special orders, prescribed once only.
3. Travellers' samples and gratis "initial stocks."
4. Drugs supplied as "bonus" or in exchange for discontinued or outdated stocks.
5. Drugs ordered in anticipation of demand.
6. Drugs withdrawn at manufacturer's request.
7. Duplications (I found four brands of a single official drug, no longer prescribed by brand name).
8. Drugs ordered or sent in error, not returned due to some oversight.

No doubt there are other categories, but it does appear that buying "bonus" parcels of "ethicals" is not as profitable as it would appear to be—dead stock replaced by dead stock!

E. A. DARLEY.
London, N.1

Sulphapyridine

SIR.—With reference to your article "25 years of sulphapyridine" (C. & D.), October 26, may I comment as follows:

1. Page 452, column 2. (Paragraph entitled "Synthesis Recorded"). The facts are that, prior to November 2, 1937, in fact some 3-4 months earlier, I had made the first lot of M and B 693, 0.3 gm. barely sufficient for analysis, from a sample of its acetyl derivative made by Newbery many months earlier; at that time there had been a failure to hydrolyse it successfully. A sample of about 50 mgm. of the first preparation and the balance of the 10 gm. (second) preparation referred to, about 1 gm., are in my possession and will in due course be presented to the Science Museum.

2. The original British patent 512145 (co-inventors Ewins and myself) was assigned to Messrs May & Baker and the compound has been patented all over the world in the name of the two inventors and/or the owners of the patent.

M. A. PHILLIPS.

Dr. M. A. PHILLIPS AND ASSOCIATES,
Romford, Essex

Two Products and Their Labels

SIR.—Re your opening news paragraph on p. 465 of last week's issue I should like to point out that, according to my records, dicyclomine hydrochloride (Wyovin) is not a Schedule-4 poison. Wyovin with phenobarb. is, of course, PI SI S4A.

F. MITCHELL.
Leeds, 16

[Mr. Mitchell is, of course, correct. We regret the error.—EDITOR.]

SIR.—We refer to the news item "A 'fine' almost doubled" (C. & D., November 2, p. 465). We first draw attention to an error in the opening sentence of the second paragraph. It is there stated that Wyovin tablets are a Schedule-4 poison. They are not. It is Wyovin tablets with phenobarbitalone that are scheduled. In the same paragraph it is stated that the London Executive Council told the Minister that we, as manufacturers of Wyovin tablets, had agreed to increase the legibility of the wording "with phenobarbitalone B.P." on the labels of the containers, and that that agreement could be interpreted as an admission that the previous labelling was indistinct. We do not know the source of the Council's information since a search of our records has not disclosed any correspondence with the Council on the matter. Nor does the report state the name of the chemist contractor involved. As manufacturers we have always taken the view that differences in label style and format were adequate to distinguish the two preparations, and indeed we have no case on record of confusion between them in dispensing since Wyovin with phenobarbitalone was first introduced in 1954. In December 1962, however, we received a suggestion from a retail chemist group that we should increase the prominence given to the word "phenobarbitalone." As a gesture of co-operation and goodwill we subsequently increased the prominence of the words "with pheno-

barbitone B.P." on the 50's pack by putting them in capitals instead of upper and lower case type. The 50's label then matched the style of the 250's label, where the words in question had always been in capitals. We are enclosing with this letter specimens of Wyovin labels which are currently in use or which have been in use in the recent past. In all cases Wyovin with phenobarbitalone labels are distinct in that the words "with phenobarbitalone B.P." and the poisons designation and schedule numbers are printed in red, while the presentation and content of the formula declaration beneath the break bar are far removed from those appearing on the Wyovin labels. It is also worth noting that Wyovin tablets are white, whereas Wyovin with phenobarbitalone tablets are coloured pink. In view of the marked differences enumerated above it remains our view that, for a competent dispenser exercising reasonable care, there should be no substantial risk of confusion between the two preparations.

D. E. GIBBENS, *Secretary,*
JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD.,
Taplow, Berks

The Baby Was Not Eaten

SIR.—From C. & D. correspondence column (October 26, p. 444): "Following the ingestion of a child aged eighteen months, etc." We trust that the author of the letter will discontinue his cannibalistic practices.

D. ROYLE,
Pontefract, Yorks
["Of" should have been corrected to "by."—EDITOR.]

Appreciated

AND we can state in absolute truth that for over thirty years we still enjoy every single issue of the C. & D. It merits great praise and credit to all concerned—your standard is as good as ever—so many thanks.—F.C.P.



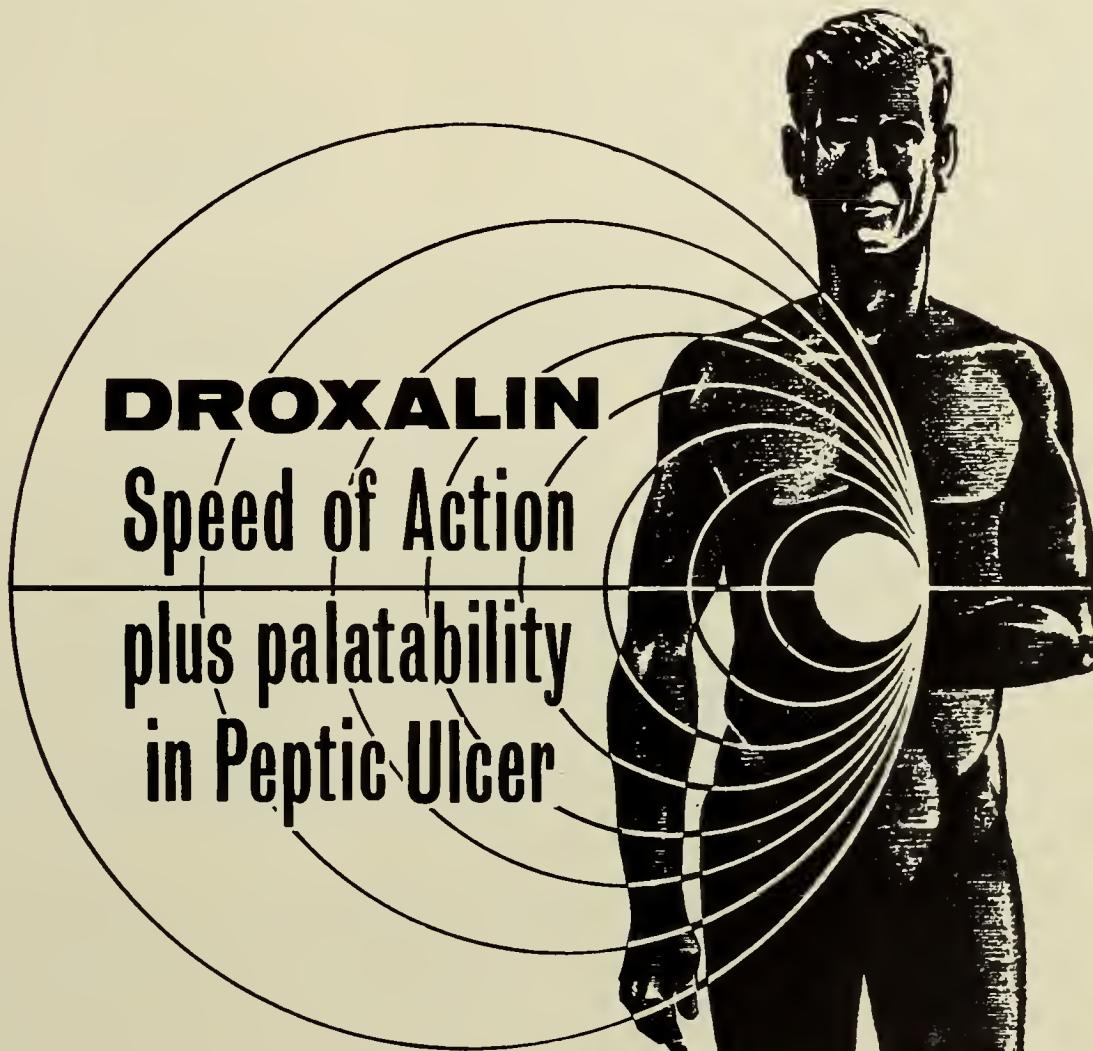
"IF YOU HAVE THIN HAIR, THIS WILL MAKE IT STOUT"

PRESCRIPTION SOLUTION

THE prescription given as a "poser" last week was for Ung. Nupercainol, 1 x 1 oz.

PHARMACISTS ! DISPLAY DROXALIN NOW

*Tie-up with the promotion now
under way and secure extra profits*



**AND FOR
THE RELIEF OF
HYPERACIDITY
DYSPEPSIA AND
INDIGESTION
OF PREGNANCY**

New, heavy Droxalin Medical Advertising and promotions to Doctors mean more Droxalin prescriptions. This in turn will produce greater counter sales from repeat business by satisfied patients.

Droxalin's unique efficacy in all forms of hyperacidity allied to superior palatability is winning this Acid Adsorbent more friends everyday.

Display Droxalin on *your* counter and gain extra profit from the Acid Adsorbent tablet that Doctors prescribe.

DROXALIN
REGD.

Acid Adsorbent Tablets

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Dried Aluminium Hydroxide Gel. B.P. 162 mg. Magnesium Trisilicate B.P. 162 mg.
PACKING & PRICE: Cartons of 30, 3/- retail and dispensing packs of 180.

THE PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER COMPANY · SURBITON · SURREY

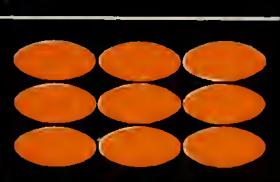
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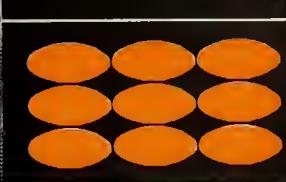
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SERVE YOURSELF



economy size 7/- for 30 days supply

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Inecto Hint of a Tint

skillfully blended luxury shampoo plus subtle hint of colour, in one sachet, for regular weekly use. Retail price 1/2d a sachet.

Wholesale price 8/- a dozen plus P.T. available in an attractive counter display counter, complete with colour selector, which contains 1 dozen of each of the shades.

Wholesale price 40/- plus P.T.

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FOR BIG SALES . . .
BIG PROFITS !

Inecto Hair Magic

An easy-to-use semi-permanent colouring available in three series—Shampoo, Brush-On and Fantasy Series. The Brush-On has been created to cover and colour hair up to 50% grey and to restore colour to faded hair. Retail price 3/6d. Wholesale price 2/- per bottle plus P.T.

Inecto Hi-Lift

The lanolised ultra bleach for lightening and brightening the hair or for white bleaching. Retail price 3/6d per carton. Wholesale price 2/- per carton plus P.T.

Inecto Crème Hair Lightener

A soft, gentle cream which lightens the hair 3 to 4 shades and leaves it in superb condition. Retail price 3/6d per tube. Wholesale price 2/- plus P.T.

Inecto Rapid

A permanent, non-fading liquid tint giving 100% coverage on any amount of grey or white hair. Retail price 4/8d. Wholesale price 2/8d per carton plus P.T.

Inecto Colour Crème

A permanent, non-fading colouring in cream form which gives 100% coverage on grey or white hair. Retail price 6/4d. Wholesale price 3/7d per carton plus P.T.

Inecto Crème for Men

A permanent, non-fading colouring in 6 sensibly masculine shades. It gives 100% coverage on any amount of grey or white hair. Retail price 6/4d. Wholesale price 3/7d per carton plus P.T.

Inecto Four-in-One

A permanent, non-fading, oil-based

colouring which lightens, brightens colours and conditions in one application. Ideal for covering grey or white hair. Retail price 4/8d. Wholesale price 2/8d per carton plus P.T.

Inecto
Hair Colour Stain Remover
An instant-action hair colour stain remover with a delightful perfume. Retail price 2/11d per bottle. Wholesale price 6/8d per carton of 4 plus P.T.

Inecto
Shampoo Hair Colour Remover
An instant hair colour remover for semi-permanent and temporary colourings. May also be used as a lacquer remover. Retail price 2/11d per bottle. Wholesale price 6/8d per carton of 4 plus P.T.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

Fee Pause

AFTER a severe mauling at the special general meeting on October 30, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society retired behind closed doors the next morning to reconsider the personal and premises retention fees. They reached no conclusion then and adjourned until November 5, when the statement (p. 491) was issued.

It is hard to estimate to what extent the Council had anticipated the reaction of members present at the special meeting. The president's opening dissertation contained plenty of statistics, but in a large meeting with a less than 100 per cent. efficient public address system, there is a limit to the amount of hard fact that can be put across to any audience. To the actual audience present on October 30 the information given did not seem to fill the bill.

Mr. Mark, a newcomer to pharmaceutical politics, spoke fluently and effectively, if with the advantage that a majority of his audience were already favourably disposed to accept his point of view. Not all the others had worth-while things to say, or said them well, but the platform was not faultless either. An explanation is needed why many of the questions from members were ignored. If they had been answered, and especially if the treasurer had spoken, the outcome may or may not have been different but members would not have gone away feeling their legitimate inquiries had been ignored.

The situation makes almost prophetic the comments (C. & D., February 21, 1953, p. 189) made in these columns when the Bill giving the Council the power to amend the fees was under consideration:—

LET nobody be deceived, therefore, that a provision tucked away as paragraph (e) of Clause 7 of the Bill is of relative unimportance. That paragraph would repeal "so much of subsection (2) of section one of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, as provides that the retention fee therein referred to shall not exceed two pounds." If and when the Bill goes through, therefore, the position may become as it was euphemistically described by a headquarters spokesman recently, namely that members will then have "complete control of the amount of the retention fee." In fact, however, there will be no impediment to the Council's raising the fees to any height. If the members then are able to find out who voted for the increase, or how the increase is spent, they will either be receiving much more informative Council reports and statements of accounts than at present or they will have found a method of analysis more penetrating than any that has been devised so far.

Although Mr. Mark said he was pleading for a delay of one year, the Council has in fact but a relatively short period in which to reappraise the situation so as

to re-establish the confidence of the membership. Whether the new statement meets the case we doubt. Something must be done before twelve months has passed about the actual deficit, even if projects of development are shelved. It is to be noted that the resolution the special meeting carried referred to "the" increase not "an" increase. Our view is that the Council must take more resolute action at once, giving its reasons and some indication that it intends to adopt budgetary control systems or similar financial checks. Otherwise heads will fall at the Council elections in May 1964.

Drug Share Movements

AUGUST TO OCTOBER

UNDER the stimulus of a brighter economic outlook, buyers of equities have returned to the market in strength during the past three months. Pharmaceutical companies came in for a good deal of attention, and the majority of prices responded by moving to higher levels. Among them Beecham Group were outstanding. Some vague "take-over" talk created speculative buying and the prices moved up sharply to 46s. 3d. However, a quick denial of the rumours by Messrs. Beecham caused an equally quick reaction in price to around 42s. A later large turnover in the shares was believed principally due to buying by United States sources, and the price closed the period 6s. 6d. higher on balance at 44s. Reckitt & Colman met with a good demand on investment account, and the price moved ahead 2s. 9d. to 38s. 6d. Cussons Sons & Co. were well supported and after jumping at one time to 26s., were lowered by a little profit-taking to around 25s. 6d. Eucryl announced the maintenance of the interim dividend at 5 per cent. on a capital increased by a one-for-five scrip issue and the price of the shares moved up by 2s. 9d. to 17s. Savory & Moore attracted attention at 24s. (the price at which they closed the period)—a gain of one shilling.

Shares of Sanitas Trust rose 1s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. on the news of an unchanged interim dividend on increased capital.

Barclay & Sons rose 9d. to 4s. 3d. and British Alkaloids added 1s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. (they were dealt in up to 9s. 9d.).

Prior to the dividend announcement Glaxo Group shares were firm rising to 50s. 6d., but as the size of the dividend (14 per cent. against 12.8 per cent.) did not measure up to the market's hopes, the price reacted sharply to 45s. 3d.—a net loss of 2s. 9d. on the period.

Following an offer by Sanitas Trust, Wright Layman & Umney were marked up 40s. to 220s. Although present trading returns are unsatisfactory, Sangers held their ground at around 6s. Stevenson & Howell were dealt in at 16s., closing the period unaltered at that price.

Hodders were bought at up to 3s. 9d. and closed the period at 3s. 6d. in London. Macarthy Pharmaceuticals moved up 6d. to 15s., and there was business in them at up to 15s. 3d.

British Drug Houses maintained their interim dividend at 4 per cent., but the board warned that on present indications, it should not be taken for granted that the final payment will necessarily be held at last year's level of 12 per cent. After the warning the shares dipped sharply to 14s. 7½d.—a loss of 1s. 4½d. Boots Pure Drug added 6d. on balance at 25s. 3d., after being up to 27s. 3d. ahead of the interim statement.

On the Dublin Stock Exchange P. C. Cahill improved by 1s. to 60s. and James Crean & Son (1936) added 3d. at 12s. 3d. May Roberts (Ireland) held steady at around 70s. On the Glasgow Stock Exchange Cockburn & Co. were unaltered at 20s.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: "We hear too much of 'breakthroughs' in these days, for in my opinion such language tends to obscure the fact that all of us depend on the work of our predecessors."—Sir Howard Florey (president of the Royal Society).

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

‘PAIRS OF HANDS’ OR PHARMACISTS?

ONE cannot help comparing situations in one part of the National Health Service with those in some other part. To many pharmacists the “administration” is something apart—to be looked at, dealt with, avoided at all costs, and the pharmaceutical ivory tower kept sacrosanct. That, of course, is a wrong view. It must be realised, after fifteen years, that administration is necessary and vital: how can those 1,001 tedious, time-consuming, repetitive jobs be done without lay administration. And in England the administrative chain is clearly laid down and firmly in lay hands. As yet there is no designated pharmaceutical officer in that chain, and from that omission spring many of the troubles that beset pharmacists. The fact that there are too few pharmacists in the hospitals is clear to those within the service, but, it would seem, not to the administrators—boards, governors and Health Ministers. If that situation is closely looked at, a reason may be seen. To committees, boards, governors and Ministers, an Establishment filled by porters, cleaners, dispensing assistants or what have you is still filled, and the information percolates back to the committees, boards, governors and Ministers along the administrative pipeline. Few persons within the service—pharmacists apart—know or realise the difference between a pharmacist and all other hands in a pharmaceutical department. That becomes obvious from the replies to questions in Parliament, which have been replied to via the administrative chain. It should also be clearly stated that many departments have taken on other staff than pharmacists in order to have a pair of hands of some sort. The time is surely coming when most establishments may be filled with non-pharmacists, and that can only be an indictment of those departments that have allowed it to happen without raising Cain in their own hospitals. Protests cannot effectively be driven home centrally, at a distance. Collated figures—figures obtained via the normal administrative channels—show that the total number of “pharmacists” in the service is increasing. Chief pharmacists themselves are the only ones who can, in their own hospitals and groups, put the picture right. For the Service to be effective it must, if pharmacists are not available, when necessary, of necessity be curtailed. To take over a “pair of hands” and struggle on with the service is too easy. To fill the establishment need a “pair of hands” is as effective as a pharmacist and thus centrally there is no problem. In this game of “figures can’t lie,” the action needs taking at the point of use—the pharmaceutical department, and every board and committee needs to be made aware of the difficulties, those boards and committees in turn making sure that the trouble moves upwards to the Ministry.

Wanted a Comprehensive Inquiry

Comparison was the starting point, and the beginning the recently published Lycett Green Committee report should make interesting reading to many people. “54 per cent. of the Senior Administrative grade, and 80 per cent. of the General Administrative grade were, at the time of census, *without professional qualification of any kind.*” Take note—Senior Administrative scales (without any professional qualifications of any kind) rise to £1,382—more than a Category III Chief Pharmacist who may have ten to twenty years’ service. Is there any wonder that pharmacists become violent at the mention of administration? Look at the requirements for pharmacy now, and look at what they were—always some reasonable educational standard, in line with contemporary academic thinking and practice—and compare it with “without professional qualifications of any kind.” It is ridiculous to think that a senior administrative officer should be worth more

than a Category III Chief. Educationally they have no, or little, comparison. Responsibility-wise no doubt the same applies, but salary-wise the administration forges ahead. It seems almost the thing to say “Go admin, young man!” Boards, committees, Ministers, should take note, and think on these things. Pharmacists are as essential to the service as administrators. On grounds of level of education alone, pharmacists warrant a pay structure that will give them a reasonable return for the hours spent in acquiring registration. And remember a pharmacist has a statutory qualification, and cannot practise without it. Administrators have had several committees of inquiry—Guillebaud, Noel Hall, Lycett Green. Hospital pharmacy has had one, and that around ten years ago. Is it not time that another independent Committee investigated all those things that the administrators’ committees have done: Entrance, qualifications, training, comparisons, pay, all important and the last one vital!

Finance for “Upgrading”

Much comment has been raised by the intention to increase the Pharmaceutical Society’s retention fee. No one likes to spend hard-earned money, but have those who object to the increased fee thought how all the things asked to be done at successive Branch Representatives’ and annual meetings should be paid for? Obviously the money can come only from members’ pockets, and one should always be as wary of spending one’s own money as public money. The total image of pharmacy needs vastly altering. Apart from members’ individual contributions, it is only possible to make a substantial achievement by spending money, and if the increased fee means that effort is to be devoted to upgrading the profession to the standing it ought to have, I for one will be happy to pay the increased fee.

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

CLASSIFICATION OF BARBITURATES

AN examination of the traditional pharmacological classification of barbiturates into long-, intermediate- and short-acting according to their duration of action, has recently been undertaken (*Brit. med. J.* 1963, **II**, 1035). In a clinical comparison of three barbiturates as hypnotics, Dr. T. W. Parsons (senior house officer, Western Infirmary, Glasgow) found little justification for that classification which, he points out, was based on the results of animal experiments by Fitch and Tatum (1932). Six successive trials were carried out in general medical wards, with the drugs in each case being dispensed as identical white tablets, whose content was known only to the pharmacist. Patients received two tablets in each comparison, one on each of two nights, and the morning following the second answers were ascertained to the questions “On which of the last two nights did you have the better sleep?” and “Have you had any hangover or drowsiness on waking after either of these drugs?” The six comparisons undertaken were (1) 100 mgm. of quinalbarbitone v. placebo; (2) 100 mgm. of quinalbarbitone v. 100 mgm. of phenobarbitone; (3) 100 mgm. butobarbitone v. 100 mgm. quinalbarbitone; (4) 200 mgm. butobarbitone v. 200 mgm. phenobarbitone, and (2) and (3) repeated using 200 mgm.-doses of each drug. Results were examined by sequential analysis and revealed no differences in hypnotic effect between the three active drugs at a dose level of 100 mgm. With doses of 200 mgm. effectiveness was found to be, in descending order, quinalbarbitone, butobarbitone, phenobarbitone. With both doses, butobarbitone gave rise to the least hangover and at a 100 mgm. dose, phenobarbitone caused less hangover than quinalbarbitone. The author states that the similarity of hypnotic power in normal dose and the low incidence of hangover with phenobarbitone are contrary to general teaching.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

IT may be claimed for M. Yves Clément that he is now as truly a figure in British as in French pharmacy, being admired and liked by all those who have come to know him during the three Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congresses in which he took a leading part as organiser. He is since June this year, of course, an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and his present post is at the head of the laboratories in France of that British pharmaceutical manufacturing company of world repute, the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. He has some claim to be also a figure in the chemical industry and in the teaching profession, and though he has never practised medicine he gained "with distinction" a Doctorate of Medicine at the University of Paris.

Unquestionably he is, however, first and foremost a person of eminence in French pharmacy. He comes of a decidedly pharmaceutical family. His grandfather was a pharmacist at Dinan, an uncle and an aunt are both pharmacists, and so are three cousins. His father is a chemical engineer—a graduate of the *Ecole de Physique et Chimie de la Ville de Paris*—and joint owner, with his associate M. Riviere, of a firm manufacturing paints and varnishes. Pierre Clément his brother, also a graduate of the *Ecole de Physique et Chimie*, is director of the Kodak research laboratories in France. Yves Clément was born on September 18, 1914, at Dinan, in the Côtes du Nord. On his mother's side he comes of Breton stock, whence his typically Breton first name; his father's origins lie in Burgundy. He went to school at the *Lycée Janson de Sailly* in Paris and subsequently studied pharmacy at the University of Paris, graduating "with distinction" (as ten years later in medicine) in 1937. Called up for military service, he became *sous-lieutenant* in 1938 and *lieutenant* in 1939. During the first year of the 1939-45 war he was an instructor in the chemical warfare section of the *Centre d'Instruction des Pharmaciens Chimistes de l'Intendance*. After the armistice between France and Germany he took a post in a pharmacy in Paris at 57 Rue du Cherche-Midi, where he had special responsibility for the training of apprentices. A year later he began his studies in medicine at the University of Paris.

When, as the result of an air raid, a manufacturing laboratory in Paris was destroyed and the pharmacist in charge killed, Yves Clément was invited to set the business on its feet again. He accepted and ran it from 1942 to 1956. However in 1945 he was recalled to the army, and in that year found himself involved in three tasks—directing a factory, studying medicine and serving as pharmacist-captain. The thesis he put in for his Doctorate of Medicine dealt with British anti-Lewisite.

In 1957 he gave up his industrial post and became technical adviser to the *Ordre National des Pharmacien*s. He first worked with the president of the manufacturing section of the *Ordre*, soon extending his activity to the wholesale and employees' sections.



DR. YVES CLÉMENT

When M. Michel Laurent retired, Yves Clément became secretary-general and in consequence French secretary of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission. In that capacity he had the responsibility, with his colleague and friend Sir Hugh Linstead, of organising the Congresses of Nice, 1960, Jersey, 1961, and Hohwald, 1962. Since January 1, 1963, he has been, as already hinted, *administrateur et pharmacien responsable* for the Laboratoires Wellcome, set up in France by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. His retirement from the *Ordre* was marked by a warmly appreciative tribute in its *Bulletin* from the president of the *Ordre* (M. Frank Arnal). Shortly afterwards he was appointed *Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Santé Publique* and more recently accorded honorary membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Dr. Clément has followed the example of his father, who is a *Counseiller de l'Enseignement Technique*, by adding to his professional activities those of a teacher. For several years he has held a teaching post in industrial chemical technology. Neither medicine nor pharmacy provided, he admits, a firm foundation for teaching chemical engineering but, as he puts it, there is nothing like having to keep one step ahead of the class to force one to learn a lot. He has, in fact, published two series of lectures—one on safety and the other on professional risks in the chemical industry—and both have had a wide circulation. In closer association with pharmacy, he takes part in the work of the *Comité d'Education Sanitaire et Sociale de la Pharmacie Française*.

In temperament Yves Clément is

hard to ruffle. He reserves his conversation for his friends and regards noise and excitement as his main aversions. A confirmed pipe-smoker, he is nevertheless (and the humour of the situation would appeal to none more than he) the author of a monograph on the dangers of tobacco. He surrounds himself with books, and one of his most recent acquisitions has been

the Encyclopædia Britannica. For distraction he favours drawing. He plays tennis, "but not to the point of exhaustion." On holiday he enjoys sailing on the Loire, fishing, duck shooting and pursuing with varying success the edible fungi of *Le Thoureil*, where his family live in Le Vieux Castel. Dr. Clément's wife Lynette, shares his enthusiasm for Franco-British friendship, of which she

is a dedicated advocate. The children have chosen teaching or medicine as careers, and there is already a grandson, Michael, now two years old. Yves Clément says that even now he still finds it difficult to recognise himself as a grandfather. May he live to become a great-grandfather and continue high in the esteem of his British colleagues.

THE CATECHISM OF HEALTH

Dr. Gregory's part in a translation from the German that ran to two editions within twelve months

C. G. DRUMMOND

HERE was a time when most children would respond automatically to a question about man's chief end. The efficacy of such a form of education seems to have appealed, in the late eighteenth century, to a certain Dr. Faust, who applied the same technique to health matters, apparently with such success that the fame of his work was not confined to his native Germany.

Two Editions in a Year

In the year 1797 there appeared a little book entitled "The catechism of Health, selected and translated from the German of Dr. Faust for the use of the inhabitants of Scotland, by the recommendation of Dr. Gregory." Its publisher in Edinburgh was Mr. Creech, whose premises in the Luckenbooth of the old High Street had launched works of greater renown than that of Dr. Faust, for Creech was the publisher and friend of the principal literary men of his day, including Adam Smith, David Hume and Robert Burns. Proof of the success of the catechism is to be found in the fact that a second edition—this time the work of Stirling and Kenney—was published in 1828. That the second edition of this innocent little health book should have appeared in the same year and in the same city as that in which Burke and Hare were engaged in their own particular contribution to medical knowledge is beside the point.

The name of Creech, coupled with that of Dr. James Gregory, must have guaranteed that the Edinburgh public of that time would be found to be willing purchasers. James Gregory, professor of medicine at Edinburgh University, needs no introduction to pharmacists, though he was only one of no fewer than sixteen of that name who, through nearly two centuries, had "professed" in such widely different fields as mathematics, astronomy and medicine, for such was the family history of that sept of the Clan MacGregor. The family achieved fame in every direction, for the notorious Rob Roy was an uncle of James Gregory, whose compound powder of rhubarb only recently disappeared from the British Pharmacopœia.

In a letter of commendation to the editor of the translated work of Dr. Faust, Dr. Gregory wrote: "To the best of my judgment it contains more solid good sense, and more useful information, in less bulk, than any medical book I ever saw, and from the Aphorisms of Hippocrates to your last edition of the Family Physician inclusive . . . I think you should print a great many copies on the cheapest paper, that the poor people may afford to purchase it, or that those in more affluent circumstances may be encouraged to purchase great numbers of them, and to distribute them among their poor neighbours."

An "Escape Clause"

But Dr. Gregory was a man of strong opinion, and by no means the man to give unequivocal praise and commendation to anything he did not agree with. It is, in con-

sequence, no surprise to find an "escape clause" in the letter referred to. In giving permission for the use of his name he wrote: "You may say, revised by me if you please. I should in that case abridge it considerably, by omitting some things which appear to me erroneous, or doubtful, or useless, or whimsical, or not suited to the state and manners of the people of this country." With such minor reservations, the learned professor bestowed his accolade on Dr. Faust.

The solid good sense referred to by Gregory may be seen at a glance in the following example:

Q. *Can you, children, be merry and laugh, joke and jump about, eat, drink and sleep when you are ill?*

A. No. We can only do so when we are in good health. One cannot improve on that. Children capable of such reply had obviously been attended as infants in accordance with the precepts enunciated by Dr. Faust, breathing fresh and pure air, kept dry and clean, and plunged in cold water every day.

They were not rocked to sleep for very good reasons:

Q. *Is the rocking of children proper?*

A. No. It makes them uneasy, giddy and stupid, and is therefore as hurtful to the soul as to the body.

Ahead of Current Thought

The work was ahead of current thought in many respects, for it advocated that female children ought to receive the same education as boys in their infancy "that they may at a future period enjoy the blessings of perfect health as well as men. The most pernicious consequences to the rising generation flow from separating female children at the earliest period of their existence from male children, from dressing them in a different manner, preventing them from taking the same kind of exercise, and compelling them to lead a more sedentary life." Children, the advice continues, should not wear any kind of head covering, as the hair is a sufficient protection against cold. Artificial coverings are dangerous and hurtful, rendering children simple and stupid. Boys, as well as girls, ought to remain uncovered, winter and summer, by day and by night.

Sensible clothing was also regarded by Dr. Faust as being very important.

Q. *How ought children's garments to be arranged?*

A. So as not to impede the free and easy motions of the body, or prevent the access of the fresh air strengthening to it; they, therefore, ought to be free, wide and open.

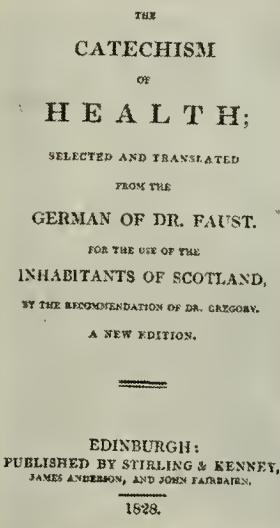
The dress had to be simple, clean, light, cool, cheap, and easy to put on and take off. It had also to be different in every respect from that of older or grown-up persons. That was necessary, said the author, "to impress upon their minds an idea of their weak, helpless condition, in order thereby to check the too early ebullitions of that pride which leads children to ape the customs and actions of

grown-up persons, a practice unbecoming at their age, and dangerous to their health and morals."

The illustration shows the type of dress recommended to meet the requirements, which had the additional merit of inducing children to live with greater restraint and greater happiness in the society of each other.



Sensible clothing for a child.



Title page of English translation.

In such a garment the body will become healthier, stronger, taller and more beautiful. "Children will learn the best and most graceful attitudes, and will feel themselves very well and happy." (All of those qualities may be sensed from the illustration.)

And what, it may be asked, is the correct food to maintain this healthier, stronger, taller and more beautiful figure? Food ought to be mild and nourishing. It is not good to give children dainties, cakes or sweetmeats, for they are rendered thereby too fond of their bellies, become gluttons and degenerate from the dignity of their nature. The greatest cleanliness is necessary in the kitchen, the "furniture" kept clean by scouring and washing after it has been used, and when wanted again it should first of all be dusted and rubbed well. Every kind of food must be washed before it is boiled or roasted—sound advice which is not universally observed in our own age.

On Drink

Water, most emphatically, was Dr. Faust's drink of choice. For children in particular, "pure, good cold water ought to be the only drink."

Q. *Is wine wholesome, when drunk often, as a common beverage?*

A. No, it is not. Wine is very hurtful to the health, the intellect, and the happiness of man. The tongue loses its delicacy of taste, and rejects water and mild simple food, the stomach grows cold and loses its natural vigour, and man, under the false idea of giving warmth to his stomach, gains by degrees a passion for drinking, which leads at last to habitual drunkenness.

So much for wine. But Dr. Faust (supplemented by Dr. Gregory) reserves his biggest guns for brandy.

Address to Children

Children, brandy is a bad liquor. Brandy, whether drunk by itself, or at meals, cannot be converted into blood, flesh or bone; consequently it cannot give health or strength, nor does it promote digestion; it only makes one unhealthy, stupid, lazy and weak. Believe me, children, brandy deprives all who addict themselves to the immoderate and daily use of it—of health, reason and virtue. It impels us to quit our home, to abandon our wives and children, and entails on its

wretched votaries, misery and disease, which may descend to the third and four generations.

Q. *Tell me, therefore, dear children, may children drink brandy?*

A. No, by no means; children must not only abstain from brandy, but also from rum, gin, whisky, and all other spirituous liquors.

Q. *Tell me now, what becomes of children that drink spirituous liquors?*

A. Children and young persons who drink brandy, or other spirituous liquors, become unhealthy, crippled, stupid, rude, lazy, vicious and depraved, both as to mind and body.

It is something of an anticlimax to be told, after such a powerful blast, that brandy or any other spirituous liquor doth not destroy or prevent worms in the bowels.

Similar admonition is given in regard to tobacco, before the author goes on to deal with such questions as exercise and rest, in which he gives good advice.

Looking after the teeth, breathing through the nose, quiet and refreshing sleep, fresh air in the bedroom and light and airy rooms, all come in for the author's attention.

But what would our modern cosmetic manufacturers make of the following:

Q. *What is the basis of beauty?*

A. Health and perfect conformation of the body. "Health," says Bertuck (see *Journal of Luxes and Fashion*, March 1793), is the only and infallible source of beauty; all other modes of attaining it, such as folly, imposture and ignorance, may be compared to a plaster, which soon falls off, leaving mournful traces of disease behind."

Secret Medicines

It is of interest to learn the views of Dr. Faust on so-called *universal medicines*. "Universal medicines are vainly offered for the cure of many, nay, even of all diseases; but, in truth, there are no such medicines. The medicines so much recommended in newspapers, and the majority of English patent medicines, are good for nothing." (One see the hand of Dr. Gregory in that observation.)

But pharmacy may take some comfort from the following:

Q. *Where ought those medicines to be bought that are prescribed by a physician or surgeon?*

A. In the shops of apothecaries who are authorised to sell medicines, and who are noted for order and cleanliness, as well as for the ability with which they conduct business.

Q. *Is the art of the apothecary easily learnt?*

A. No; it is very difficult; many years are required to become acquainted with all the medicines, to know their properties, and how to prepare them judiciously.

And now, one for all Ministers of Health:

Q. *Is it to be expected that a serious indisposition should be cured by one prescription?*

A. No: as well may we expect a large tree to be cut down with one stroke of an axe.

The little work was, as Dr. Gregory said, of very great value, containing much good sense, in many examples being far ahead of its period—the need for draining swamps to prevent fever, the greatest personal cleanliness at all times, and particularly during illness, added to the importance of fresh air. Schools, for example, should be built in a free, open and high situation; to be dry, roomy and in a good habitable condition. Classrooms should be lightsome, airy, large, high and dry. Dr. Gregory adds: "If men were sensible of these truths, they would feel an irresistible impulse to unite, like so many bees in a hive, for the laudable purpose of promoting the general good—of erecting and establishing for the benefit of their dear children, healthy and spacious school-houses. They would be rewarded ten-fold for the benign influence such institutions would have in promoting the happiness of their offspring."

Wise Dr. Gregory! And sensible Dr. Faust!

Accelerated Stability Testing

ITS APPLICATIONS TO PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

THE first evening scientific meeting in London of the Pharmaceutical Society's 1963-64 session was devoted to an address on "The Accelerated Stability Testing of Pharmaceutical Products." It drew a "full house" to Bloomsbury Square on October 16. First part of the address was given by MR. W. JONES (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) who defined the reasons for what was really "instability" testing as being (1) to ensure the safety of the patient, and (2) to avoid, from the sales aspect, a deteriorated product, which was not the best advertisement for the company or department concerned. Testing could be applied at three points in the development programme: (1) to detect untoward changes in new formulations so that early corrective changes could be made; (2) to forecast the future performance of a product for storage life, label claims and declarations; and (3) to ensure that no change occurred in processing that altered the previously determined stability picture.

There were obvious weaknesses in the technique of accelerated testing because, under high stress, something could happen that never occurred under lower stress. Moreover, the relationship between high stress/short time and low stress/long time had to be established. Something might happen to some packs that did not happen to them all, and the sample must therefore be sufficiently large to cover significant minor variations.

Four challenges could be applied to the product: those of temperature, light, relative humidity and gravity. The speaker emphasised the advantages of using sensitive instrumentation wherever possible, because it might thus be possible to pick up small changes early in the test.

Testing at high temperature was an admission of failure to instrument in a sufficiently sensitive manner at low temperatures.

Higher-temperature storage effects should not be confused with low relative-humidity effects. The 40° C. storage room, for instance, would usually have a low R.H., upon which the rate of loss of moisture from a plastic container would depend. That needed to be understood if the product was to be sold in a hot humid, a hot dry, or a cool dry climate. In high temperature testing, too, moisture loss must be allowed for in active-agent determination: concentration had been known to keep pace with loss of active agent, thus giving a misleading result.

Light

A true study of photochemical reaction rate required careful control of wavelength and intensity. For the purposes of accelerated instability testing one was attempting to produce the effects of sunlight/skylight and artificial light in stimulating chemical reaction and fading. The method of exposing products and packs to sunlight and skylight in a window was obviously difficult to calibrate, and much of the effect was due to heat

anyway. It was important to separate heat and light effects, so as to know whether to say "Store below 20° C." or "Protect from light" or both. The most frequently encountered change resulting from light exposure was fading or change of colour in, for example, tablets, liquids, or inks on labels and cartons. The rate of fading could be influenced by temperature, humidity, by-products of the reaction, or other ingredients in the mixture. There was some inverse correlation between the colour of the material and the wavelength of energy, for instance blue specimens faded more rapidly under the tungsten filament lamp, whereas reds and pinks faded more under fluorescent daylight lamps. What, then, was the best radiation mixture to apply? There were two natural hazards for the product: sunlight/skylight and the relatively lower intensity of artificial light. Some cheap and easily replaceable source with a range not too far from the solar spectrum was required. It might provide a truer challenge than a more intense radiation in the narrower ultra-violet range. For most testing, the rate of change was proportional to the light intensity. Mr. Jones suggested that a bank of 60-watt fluorescent tubes, radiating through glass to reduce radiant energy, with a shelf area placed as close as was reasonably possible, was a useful and simple piece of light testing equipment.

Behaviour at Various Humidities

The effects of a range of humidities were studied to provide a general picture of the material. A number of small cabinets maintained at a range of absolute humidities with saturated salt solutions were convenient and flexible. Naked product testing was a quick way of assessing sensitivity, and products, such as powders and tablets, would be found to have a kind of critical absolute humidity below which they were comparatively stable. That gave an indication of the degree of protection required from the container.

In the Pharmacopoeia, over 100 monographs emphasised the importance of container resistance to moisture penetration by using phrases varying from "well closed container" to "container which prevents the access of moisture" and "so as to exclude...as far as possible, moisture." There was, however, no specific test for the estimation of closure efficiency, and no definition of "well closed container." Indeed, a container that was "well closed" for one product might not be so for another, and an obvious requirement was an expression of performance using some standard test. It was common practice to use dehydrating agents in the container under test, and to note the gain in weight at suitable intervals: silica gel and fused granular calcium chloride were in general use for that purpose.

The factors that might be expected to influence the rate of moisture uptake by calcium chloride in a container

were (1) varying humidity and temperature; (2) head space or ullage; (3) cross-sectional area of the container; (4) weight of calcium chloride; and (5) granule size. Those factors had to be evaluated before reproducible work could be undertaken; but experiment had shown that the influence of many factors depended on the class of closure being tested. For instance, in uncapped or badly capped vials, the deeper the head space above the dehydrating agent the slower the rate of moisture uptake. For a well closed vial, such as normally used for pharmaceuticals, the rate of moisture ingress was so limited that diffusion rate was no longer important and there was thus no significant difference with varying degree of head space. It could, in fact, be shown that absolute humidity and container performance were the only factors affecting the rate of moisture uptake by calcium chloride (assuming that temperature had no effect on cap fit by shrinkage or expansion). Elimination of the unnecessary steps therefore left the following test:—

"Take a suitable number of containers, approximately half fill with fused granular calcium chloride. Apply the closures, weigh and store at three or four well spaced absolute humidities. Re-weigh at a suitable interval. If the moisture uptake be then plotted against the absolute humidity values the slope of the line indicates the container performance."

As an extension, a product in a container could be similarly treated to give an indication of the tendency of the material to take up moisture. Eventually, instead of "well closed container" one might read "store in a container of moisture resistance 4." The idea simply was to calibrate the raw material for moisture sensitivity and the container for moisture resistivity and marry up the two accordingly.

Gravity

Mr. Jones concluded with a brief mention of accelerated testing of suspensions. Together with a thorough rheological picture, micro-electrophoresis readings and sedimentation volumes, he still found some value, for rapid appraisals, in vibration and centrifuge techniques. They provided a practical measure of the robustness or safety margin which a product possessed and some idea of its behaviour during transport.

The second speaker, MR. J. J. GRIMSHAW (Nicholas Research Institute, Ltd.), opened with a summary of the rationale behind accelerated testing. It was based, he said, on the fact that some function of "concentration" would give a linear plot with time over a substantial period, after which phase the reaction would slow up. The function of concentration linearising the plot would depend upon the order of reaction involved, and "concentration" could be taken to mean any effect that increased or de-

creased with time. It might be concentration of an active ingredient, moisture content, colour change or change of a physical constant. In general, there would be an increase in reaction velocity with increasing temperature, and the Arrhenius equation gave the theoretical relationship between the two:

$$k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$$

where k = specific reaction rate constant; T = absolute temperature; A = collision frequency and E_a = activation energy.

If that equation held, decay curves for a system at each of three temperatures, and from those the reaction rate constants, could be determined. By extrapolation to a — usually lower — temperature, the rate constant for the average ambient temperature for a given location could be found.

Having discussed some of the statistical problems, the speaker went on to consider possible pitfalls in accelerated testing. "Shelf-life" implied a critical concentration below which the product was no longer saleable — perhaps a potency of, say, 90 per cent. of the label claim or development of an "off-odour" or "off-colour" to a point no longer commercially acceptable. The aim in testing was to estimate the time taken to reach that critical point at some required temperature, based upon the time to reach the same point at other temperatures. Probably the most important question was to decide the most useful temperature bounds for the test. The object of accelerated testing was to facilitate an early decision, and if there was to be a worthwhile gain in time it was useless to store at too low a temperature. The upper bound depended upon the system being studied, but for most there was a temperature above which changes in the physical state vitiated the determination (sugar-coatings tended to melt above 45°C; tablets dried out and cracked above 70–80°C). In practice, 30°C was a reasonably effective lower bound and 45°C a highest temperature for coated tablets, 60°C for suspensions and perhaps as high as 80°C for dry tablets.

Demands and Difficulties

Frequently absolute statements of the kind "product X has a shelf-life of not less than Y months in Great Britain" were required. Here there were two main difficulties. First, conditions of storage were vastly more variable than the artificially precise limits of the test procedure. One way of partially overcoming that objection was to choose a probable temperature range to which the product might be subjected and to take the worst estimate of "shelf-life" obtained. The second problem was that the product had to be considered in the pack. So far as temperature was concerned, the pack acted as a baffle, but the effects were only transitory. Apart from light sensitivity, there was little to say about the effects of the pack on storage of solutions and suspensions but the degree of moisture penetration was entirely governed by the pack, so that storage of tablets and powders de-

pended upon the efficiency of the pack as a moisture barrier.

One factor that had to be taken into account was the dimensional variations in container necks and closures, which created varying degrees of seal from pack to pack. A container performance specification might be established by taking random samples from successive deliveries of the proposed container and its closure and measuring on each all the dimensions that could affect the moisture barrier. For a glass vial to be fitted with a snap-plug polythene closure the appropriate dimensions for the vial would be internal and external neck bore (including degree of ovality) and welt thickness. A mean and standard deviation for each delivery could then be calculated, giving a measure of between batch and within batch variation. The next step would be to set up moisture penetration tests using a range of containers and closures covering the expected variations in size, and hence to set up danger limits for all the dimensions, beyond which the moisture seal was unsatisfactory. If the limits were within the normal range of variation a quality control scheme would be agreed with the manufacturer. If the danger limits were outside the range, there was no problem. Any residual pack-to-pack variation could be allowed for in "shelf-life" estimations.

Other Possible Approaches

Opening the discussion, DR. A. R. RODGERS, Brighton, suggested that a better approach might be to look for decomposition products rather than to record falls in the concentration of active ingredient. Referring to his own paper at the British Pharmaceutical Conference (see *C. & D.*, September 7, p. 243), he said that a single experiment, run at varying temperatures, could replace several experiments run at different temperatures. MR. JONES replied that although he and his colleagues were investigating the questioner's method, it might not be convenient constantly to check temperature rises in a small stability section.

In reply to DR. T. D. WHITTET, London, who suggested that exposure to sunlight should not be condemned as a test, MR. JONES pointed out that separating heat and light effects saved time when it was being decided whether to label "Store in a cool place," "Protect from light," or both. Answering a question of the value of tests under ultra-violet light he said that they were useful only in the early stages of formulation as a means of roughly establishing the best dye for colouring a preparation.

MR. T. A. HUDSON, Wilmslow, asked the speakers' views on labelling products with their expiry dates, in the light of possible toxic effects from decomposition products. MR. JONES felt that much depended upon the manufacturer's integrity: he was in honour bound to draw attention to any shelf-life of his product. When THE QUESTIONER persisted that, without expiry or manufacturing date, the pharmacist had no guide to the state of a product, MR. JONES said the pharmacist had his own knowledge and could refer to the manufacturer. He asked whether

an expiry date should be related to storage in the original container or take account of possible storage by the patient — what safety precautions were then necessary? Opinions on the best way to maintain constant temperatures for the tests were sought by MR. K. A. LEES, Greenford. MR. JONES used three rooms, double-thermostatically controlled at 20°, 30° and 37°C.; for other temperatures, water-jacketed ovens. MR. GRIMSHAW considered that slight variations in temperature were unimportant because the reciprocal of the absolute temperature was used in plots.

Contending that the speakers had over-simplified the problem of stability testing, DR. D. C. GARRATT, Nottingham, thought that more was gained by sending the product "round the world." The laboratory tests were good only in a negative sense, and care must be taken in applying the results, particularly in complex formulations. By way of example, he said that, when a container was subjected to variations in atmospheric moisture content, its cap might become loose: that would not happen under controlled conditions. It should be possible to simulate changing conditions. Replying, MR. JONES said his laboratory had cabinets in which the humidity and temperature could be changed. He was opposed to "field tests" because things were liable to go wrong — labels came off, cartons were crushed or the season might not be typical. Laboratory tests had the advantage that they could be checked overseas if necessary. That view was supported by MR. C. H. BULMER (Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association) who reported that work on the results obtained from field tests had revealed wide variations. It was therefore dangerous to accept such results unless the investigator was prepared to do many tests.

BRANCH EVENTS

EAST METROPOLITAN

Factory Visit

ABOUT twenty members and friends of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society visited the Dagenham, Essex, works of May & Baker, Ltd., on September 26. They were given a short talk on the history of the company, from its foundation by John May in 1834 in Battersea and his partnership with W. G. Baker five years later, to the present day, and then toured the analytical laboratories, packaging and assembly rooms and the tablet manufacturing departments. Refreshments followed. MR. O. C. WOMBWELL (chairman) thanked Mr. Evans for arranging the visit.

PORTSMOUTH STUDENTS Reunion Dinner

ABOUT 120 members from many parts of the country, and representing most academic years, were present at the annual reunion dinner of past students from the pharmacy department, Portsmouth College of Technology, held at Portsmouth on October 9. In addition 100 apologies were received and mention by the chairman, MR. N. FRANCIS, in proposing the toast "Absent Friends." One couple arrived from Hong Kong, although it must be admit-

ted that they were home on leave. To mark the occasion of the retirement of Mr. E. Thorpe as head of the pharmacy department, Mr. D. Mullholland presented him with a camera as a token of esteem from students who had studied under him. Mrs. Thorpe received a bouquet from Miss J. Livingstone. The following were elected to serve as officials:—Chairman, N. Francis; Secretary, A. W. Dempsey, 95 Madeira Road, Portsmouth; Committee, Messrs. W. A. Stewart, J. C. Bloomfield, G. Metcalfe, D. Mullholland and Mrs. Mullholland.

MANCHESTER

Pharmacy Prize-giving

MANCHESTER Pharmaceutical Association's prize-giving ceremony for pharmacy students at Manchester University, took place on October 31, when the dean (Professor K. Bullock) gave a report of the year's work in the department. Students were selected from about 500 applicants for the fifty-four places available annually. An increasing number completed the Honours course, and much research work was being done in the department. Professor Bullock paid tribute to the donors of the prizes, of which this year's recipients were: *First year*, Miss M. J. Vale; *Second year*, Mr. I. D. Sewell; *Third year*, Miss C. M. Thornley and Miss J. Walker, and *Honours Fourth year*, Mr. W. Hoole and Mr. G. R. Wilkinson. *Miller medal*, Miss G. N. Obazeh. They received their awards from Dr. F. Hartley (dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of London) who addressed members and students on "Responsibility and Service." Miss H. M. Latto (president, Manchester Pharmaceutical Association) was in the chair at the ceremony.

PLYMOUTH

Oral Contraception

PHARMACISTS were joined by members of the local medical profession at a recent meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, when an address was given by DR. A. DAVID on "Fertility Control and Oral Contraception." The speaker summarised the world population growth since 1946 which, he said, was not due to

any increase in fertility, but to reduced mortality through medical science and increased expectation of life. Conception control had been practised from time immemorial but, until the discovery of oral methods, could be described as primitive and a disgrace to science. Dr. David traced the history of hormonal control of fertility from 1921 to the present day and outlined the development of British oral contraceptives and their application to the treatment of gynaecological disorders. He was asked by MR. R. H. REYNOLDS about side effects, particularly venous thrombosis and replied that there was no evidence connecting oral contraceptives with that condition. DR. COHEN asked for the views of the Ministry of Health on the prescribing of oral contraceptives in general practice and was told that, where avoidance of pregnancy was necessary to prevent impairment of the patient's health, oral contraceptives could be prescribed on form EC10. Answering MR. K. WADGE, DR.

DAVID said that the dose was not related to fertility but to weight, so that in countries where women were smaller a lower dose might be effective. DR. COHEN, who asked if the weight increase he had noticed in several of his patients taking oral contraceptives was due to any factor in the compound was told that some women gained and some lost, while others remained stationary. It was possible that the removal of the fear of an unwanted pregnancy might be followed by an increase in weight. The compounds caused no delaying effect on the menopause, said the speaker in answer to MR. H. A. ROWE. MR. E. W. CHANTER questioned the result of changing from one brand of oral contraceptive to another and DR. DAVID said that possibly some menstrual irregularity might result, but the effectiveness as contraceptives would remain if they were taken as directed. Replying to MR. WADGE, he said it was possible that oral contraceptives might suppress lactation.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company, R.O. = Registered Office

CUSTOM MADE CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Dorothy M. Graeme and Paul G. Graeme, 61 Fairview Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

D.A.C. COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: Anthony Collins and Alice M. Collins, R.O.: 3 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

DERMAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, herbalists and seedsmen, etc. Subscribers: Dr. H. Yarrow and H. Kanareck, R.O.: 16 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

DIFFIFULL CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

DIRECT VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: J. E. Smith and Leopold Backer, R.O.: 5a Montague Row, London, W.1.

PACKAGING NOTES

Polythene-coated Cellulose Film.—The Metathene range of packaging films offered by the Metal Box Co., Ltd., film division, 37 Baker Street, London, W.1, are claimed "clear, crisp, glossy, yet strong and heat sealable." Metathene films have a regenerated cellulose or polyester substrate combined with clear or pigmented polythene, and come in three grades: D, X or M. Metathene D is stated to provide toughness and flexibility combined with moisture protection and reduced permeability to gases. Those last two qualities are enhanced in the X grade which is suitable when aroma or flavour retention is particularly important and for products sensitive to oxygen or moisture content changes. Metathene M is said to combine good barrier properties with exceptional strength and puncture resistance. All three films can be printed to high quality specifications, and are supplied as sheeting (on reels) as pouches with polythene to polythene "fin" type seals. The material is, in addition, flexible at low temperatures, inert and non-injurious to food products. Already it is being used quite extensively for packing shampoos.



CHAIRMAN AND PAST-CHAIRMEN: Mr. H. P. Elliott (chairman, Slough and District Branch, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) photographed with his predecessors and successors (for he was first chairman) at the annual dinner and dance of the Branch on October 17.



Designed originally as a complete liquid food for tube feeding unconscious patients in hospital, Complan has long since been widely used as a dietary supplement. Among those who benefit are the convalescent, particularly children and others who cannot face solid food: the elderly, who find it an inexpensive and trouble-free way of taking nutrients deficient in their diets: and those who want to gain or lose weight safely and pleasantly.

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NEWS of vital interest to young mothers everywhere ! Meeting their wishes and established custom in washing—they can now wash the MARATHON One-Way Nappy in the same way as they wash their ordinary nappies.

The new fabric allowing the Nappy to be BOILED overcomes the prejudice of many thousands of mothers. The MARATHON One-Way Nappy can be easily and very effectively sterilized (we recommend Savlon) and stays soft and gentle through wash after wash. The MARATHON One-Way Nappy does literally sell on sight . . .

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NEW showcards, leaflets and attractive Display Outer.

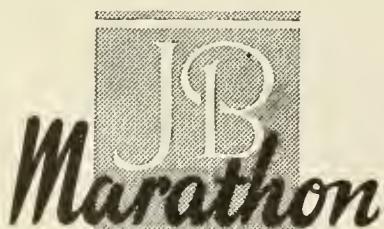
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Order now from your Wholesaler to meet this huge NEW demand. If any difficulty, write for name of your nearest Wholesaler to Sole Manufacturers : Marathon Knitwear (Nottm) Ltd., Peveril Street, Nottingham.



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TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6: Most CRUDE DRUGS prices were unchanged during the week whilst demand remained at a low level.

Some commodities like RHUBARB and COLOCYNTH continued to be virtually unobtainable on the spot with no forward offers. HONEY was quiet and firm with few offers coming forward from normal sources. Stocks in Australia were reported to be at their lowest point for at least ten years. In the meantime prices of Canadian were marked up by 5s. per cwt. and Argentine reduced by 10s. White Sarawak PEPPER was slightly dearer but Black Malabar fell by 12s. 6d. per cwt. in the forward position.

In ESSENTIAL OILS Chinese ANISE fell to 13s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., from 14s. 6d.; spot holders were quoting 14s. 9d., a reduction of threepence on the previous week. The firm tone of Spanish oils was maintained.

MERCURY rose another £2 per bottle. Since the metal has been rising gradually over the past two months or so, an announcement of higher prices for MERCURIALS caused no surprise. AMMONIATED MERCURY went up from 51s. 6d. to 58s. 3d. per kilo and the PERCHLORIDE from 43s. 9d. to 48s. 3d.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P. 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical grade, 55s.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—One-cwt. lots 10d. per lb. for B.P.C. grade.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Prices (per lb.):

Quantity	28 lb. to 1 cwt.		1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.		
CARBONATE	20 6	20 0	19 6	
SALICYLATE	20 3	19 9	—	
SUBGALLATE	19 9	19 3	—	
SUBNITRATE	18 6	18 0	17 6	

BISMUTH AMMONIUM CITRATE is 55s. per lb. and SODIUM TARTRATE, 35s.; OXIDE, 26s. 10d.; OXYCHLORIDE, 27s. 3d.

CAFFEINE.—ANHYDROUS and MONOHYDRATE for 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALAMINE.—Five-cwt. lots, 1s. 10d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 8½d.

CHALK.—Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHLOROFORM.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters, 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6d. In drums, 3s. 2½d. and 3s. 4d. per lb. respectively.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Water-soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 280s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CITRATES—Per kilo:—

	50 kilos		250 kilos		1,000 kilos	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM†	5 4	4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
POTASSIUM†	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11
IRON AND	8 10	8 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3
AMMONIUM*	8 10	8 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3

† Powder 6d. per kilo more. *Scales 1s. 10d. per kilo more.

DICOPHANE (DDT).—One-ton lots, 2s. 4½d. per lb.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 144s. per gm. for 20-gm. lots; TARTRATE, 27s. 6d. per gm. for 10-gm. lots.

ETHER.—Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt. 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 69s. per ton, delivered.

GLUCOSE.—Medicinal, B.P., POWDER, 66s. 6d. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots, 1-4 cwt., 69s.; 56-lb. bags, 36s. LIQUID, basic price, 48s. 6d. cwt.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	1 kilo		12.5 kilos		50 kilos	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	17 2	16 1	15 1	15 1	15 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C.	34 10	33 7	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5
MANGANESE	29 3	28 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9	32 9	32 9	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1

IODIDES.—(Per kilo). POTASSIUM, 50-kilo lots, 23s.; SODIUM, 28s. 6d. for 25-kilo lots, AMMONIUM, 46s. 6d.

IODINE.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s. 6d. per kilo; 50-kilos and over, 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rate for CRUDE is 18s. 7d. per kilo.

IDOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

IRON SALTS.—GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals, 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 28-lb., 4s. 5d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 4s. 2d. OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 1-cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 8s. 1d., kilo.—QUININE CITRATE, 2s. 4d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin.

ISOPRENALENE SULPHATE.—One-kilo lots, 530s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 510s. per kilo.

LACTATES.—CALCIUM, B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 4d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.—Per cwt. LIGHT, 129s. or 121s. for 1-ton lots; HEAVY, 175s. for 1-cwt. lots; from 130s. to 135s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.—One-cwt. kegs, 3s. 3d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1 cwt. lots, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 6d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 10d. per lb., 1-ton, 3s. 7d.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES: DIHYDROGEN, 1-cwt. lots, 4s. per lb.; TRIBASIC, 4s. 5d. lb.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots from £21 per ton. EXSICATED, £56 per ton.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). Under 5-cwt. lots, 4s. 1d.; 1-ton, 3s. 4d.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Dearer. New rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., powder, 58s. 3d.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 48s. 3d.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 55s. 6d.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P., 56s. 9d.; red B.P.C., 1949, 58s. 9d.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Powder or granulated, 5-cwt. lots or over in kegs, 220s. per cwt.; 1-cwt., 222s. 6d. (bags less 5s.).

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder 1 lb. and over 15s. 6d. per lb. SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SALICYLAMIDE.—One-cwt., 6s. 3d. per lb., 5-cwt., 5s. 11d.

SALOL.—B.P.C., 9s. per lb. (1-cwt. lots),

SODIUM CYCLAMATE.—Fifty-kilo lots offered at 13s. 6d. per kilo in free packages, delivered.

STRYCHNINE.—100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 10s. per oz.; SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 9s.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos; 31s. per kilo.

Alcohol

BRITISH spirit (fermentation grades) per proof gall.:—

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay LUSSAC, 66 o.p.); where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices are exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities: the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof gall. net (for 40-gall. drums). DUTY is £11 13s. 7d. per proof gall.

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) the 95 per cent. are from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d. and 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over, 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 5 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall.; 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny; 68 o.p., 3½d. more than the above rates with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery quality prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10 gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p., in one delivery 500 gall. upwards. 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot. Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 8d. per lb.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 12s. 3d. per lb. in bond; November shipment, 12s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Primes, 240s. per cwt. spot and 235s., c.i.f. for shipment. Curaçao, spot, 310s.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 180s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 130s., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT. — St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 19s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade 9s. 6d. PERU: Spot, 8s. 3d., duty paid. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.

BELLADONNA. — Herb 2s. 5d. per lb., duty paid. ROOT, testing over 0.5 per cent., 1s. 8d. per lb.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot £18 10s. to £35 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.

CALAMUS. — Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA ROOT. — Spot cleared.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder nominally 4s. 9d. per lb. in bond. No c.i.f. offers.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, 9s. 6d. to 10s. spot; shipment 10s. 8d., c.i.f. Seeds, spot 13s. 6d.; shipment, 12s. 3d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot. 250s. per cwt.; new peel for shipment 240s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. landed: *ligneae* (whole), for prompt shipment, 195s., c.i.f.; selected broken, 185s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — "Roman" type, new crop, 14s. per lb.; German type, old crop, 7s.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 8d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, 170s. spot; shipment, 160s., c.i.f. per cwt. Mombasa spot, 175s.; shipment, 135s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 95s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 70s., c.i.f. QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; single O, 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; quillings, 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle black-brilliant nominal; silver-grey 17s. per lb. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 6d., spot.

COCILLANA. — Bark 1s. 11d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot and shipment, nominal.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 1d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, 8s. 6d. per lb. spot and 8s. 3d., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.) African, spot 310s. per cwt. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 780s. Cochin, 295s.; new crop for shipment offered at 190s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts, 155s. per cwt., spot; prompt shipment, 146s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, for shipment, 75s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.) Australian light amber, 160s. to 162s. 6d. and medium amber, 155s. to 160s. Argentine, 160s. to 165s.; Jamaican, 152s. 6d. to 157s. 6d.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican, 155s. to 160s.; all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Shipment (c.i.f.); Matto Grosso, 69s. per lb. Costa Rican, 92s. Limited spot offers of Costa Rican at 94s.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Italian, 140s. per cwt.; German, 145s. spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot nominal; No. 2, 325s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. (per lb.).

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. according to quality.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s.; Sicilian 1-kilo-bundles, 1s. 8d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian 210s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 40s. to 475s. per cwt.

MACE. — Whole, pale blade, 15s. per lb.; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.

MALEFERN. — Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL. — Chinese: spot, 36s. per lb. duty paid; November shipment, 33s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 22s. 3d. in bond; shipment, 22s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 26s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 24s., c.i.f.

MERCURY. — Spot ex warehouse has risen to £65 per flask of 76 lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 8s. 6d. per lb.; defectives, 7s. East Indian for shipment: 80's, 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 110's, 7s. 6d.; b.w.p., 5s., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Spanish, 1s. 4d.

PAPAIN. — For shipment: East African white, No. 1, from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 1d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; shipment, 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 320s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 272s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot quoted at 728s. per cwt.; shipment, 580s., f.o.b.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts—partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUASSIA. — Spot, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAIA. — Spot, 150s. per cwt.; shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chinese spot cleared; shipment offers not available from origin.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior new crop, to arrive, about 200s. per lb. spot.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 287s. 6d., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 170s., duty paid. CELERY. — Indian, 167s. 6d., spot; shipment, 142s. 6d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 62s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, steady at 52s., c.i.f.

CUMIN. — Cyprian, 195s.; Indian, 190s.; Iranian, 195s., duty paid; shipment Iranian, 175s., c.i.f.

DILL. — Indian, 77s. 6d., spot; shipment, 54s., c.i.f.

FENNEL. — Indian, 125s. spot; shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 51s., duty paid; shipment, 37s., c.i.f.

MUSTARD. — English, 45s. to 70s., according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 16s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

TRAGACANTH. — No. 1 ribbon about £190 per cwt. No. 2, £180, spot.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger spot, 155s. per cwt. with business reported under that figure; shipment, 147s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., quoted.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): BEES'. — Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 440s.; shipment, 415s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 390s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f.

CANDELILLA. — spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 295s.; shipment, 285s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 740s.; shipment, 685s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 2s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE. — Chinese, 14s. 9d. per lb., spot; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

BAY. — West Indian about 25s. per lb. on the spot.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian, 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; prompt shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAJUPUT. — Spot, from 10s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese, 2s. 7d. duty paid, per lb.; shipment, 1s. 10d. c.i.f.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. in 45 gall. drum is 11s. 6d. per gall. including 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER. — Russian oil, 40s. 6d. per lb., spot.

CUBEB. — Spot supplies of imported are 85s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 6s. and 6s. 6d. per lb. on spot for 70-75 and 80-85 respectively.

FENNEL. — Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 90s. to 100s. per lb. on the spot.

LAVANDIN. — From 15s. to 23s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French spot, 30s. to 40s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — Firm. Spanish, from 17s. to 18s. per lb.

LEMON. — Spot Sicilian from 36s. to 46s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; shipment, 11s., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 56s. per lb. c.i.f.; spot, 62s. 6d.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 24s., duty paid and 22s., c.i.f., per lb.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 12s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay, 17s. per lb., spot; shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 150s. per lb. Rectified leaf, 19s. 6d. per lb.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish genuine is from 9s. 9d. per lb. spot.

RUE. — Spanish is 23s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 12s. per lb. nominal; Dalmatian, 25s.

SANDALWOOD. — Spot Mysore, 107s. 6d. per lb.; forward. East Indian, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

SASSAFRAS. — Brazilian is from 2s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 26s. per lb.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME. — Testing 55-60 per cent., 20s. per lb.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon spot, 85s. to 105s. per lb.; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

YLANG-YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5: Brazilian MENTHOL fell five cents in price to \$3.40 a lb. A scarcity of BELLADONNA will be relieved by the arrival of 1,100 bales of leaves from Jugo-Slavia, one of the biggest shipments to arrive on a single vessel in some years. A soft tone prevails on LEMON OIL and the U.S.P. grade is quoted at \$6.25, down 75 cents a lb. Also lower per lb. are Bourbon VETIVERT at \$14.25, down 25 cents, and Algerian GERANIUM at \$13, also down 25 cents. THYME is firmer with the red at \$3 a lb. and the white, \$3.25, both 25 cents higher.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 11

ENGINEERING MATERIALS AND DESIGN EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until November 16.

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull and Butcher hotel, 1277 High Road, London, N.20, at 8 p.m. Mr. P. G. Flood (a member of Council) on "Throat Cutting for Amateurs."

HENDON AND EDGWARE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hendon Hall hotel, Ashley Lane, London, N.W.4, at 8 p.m. Speaker from Consumers' Association on "Which?"

INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AND TELEVISION EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until November 16.

INTERNATIONAL FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until November 16.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Craig-y-don hotel, Marine Road West, Morecambe, at 8 p.m. Special meeting to discuss the proposed increase in the personal retention fee.

LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION, Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. Until November 15.

NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Beale's restaurant, Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing on "Staff Training" (illustrated.)

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Freedom Fields hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Film evening.

SOUTHPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, Promenade, Southport, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker from Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., on "The Synthetic Penicillins."

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, civic hall, London Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. Sidebotham on "The Duties of a Coroner."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School of London, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 4 p.m. Dr. O. Savage on "Corticosteroids and Severe Rheumatoid Disease."

Tuesday, November 12

AYRSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Auchencoyne hotel, Prestwick, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. H. J. Brown Miller (physician superintendent, Ailsa hospital) on "Not by Pills Alone."

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, College of Advanced Technology, Gosta Green, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. Dr. G. S. Cox (senior lecturer in pharmacology, Birmingham College of Advanced Technology) on "Pharmaceutical Experiences in New Zealand" (illustrated).

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ivanhoe hotel, Sprotborough, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski on "Economics of Pharmacy."

DUDLEY AND STOURBRIDGE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Stourbridge Institute, Market Street, Stourbridge, at 8 p.m. Beauty culture lecture and demonstration by Yardley & Co., Ltd.

EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Charter Inn hotel, High Street, Epsom, at 8 p.m. Mr. M. M. Glatt (consultant psychiatrist, St. Bernard's hospital, Southall) on "Habitation and Addiction."

HERTEORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cherry Tree hotel, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. R. Wilkinson on "Recent Advances in Sterilisation."

PRESTON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, County club, Winckley Square, Preston, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. G. Lowther (a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society).

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, County Liberal club, Bladgrave Street, Reading,

at 7.45 p.m. Consideration of branch resolutions and recorded talk on "Antitussives."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox-on-the-Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. W. W. de L. Lane on "The Wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy."

SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grey Hen hotel, Harton Lane, South Shields, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. N. Herdman (managing director, Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd.) on "Pharmacy Can Be Fun."

WELLCOME TRUST, historical medical library, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 1 p.m. Dr. Edwin Clarke on "The History of Medicine: Physiology in the Nineteenth Century."

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, A. W. Weller, Ltd., King's Langley, Herts, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. E. J. Shellard (senior lecturer, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Pharmacy and Science in Ghana."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, New Hackwood hotel, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, at 8 p.m. Members' evening—colour slides.

Wednesday, November 13

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Norbreck Hydro hotel, Blackpool, at 6 p.m. Annual whist drive, dinner and dance.

BOURNEMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHAMPTON BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Polygon hotel, Southampton, at 6.45 p.m. Mid-southern area regional conference: "Modern Controversial Thought—A Symposium." "Speakers: Messrs. F. Murley, E. W. Morley and J. R. Phillips.

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Thorn hotel, St. James' Street, Burnley, at 7.45 p.m. Beauty demonstration, by Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Salts), Ltd.

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mollington Banastre hotel, Parkgate Road, Great Mollington, Chester. Dinner and dance.

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Afternoon visit to a pricing bureau.

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Redhill hotel, Durham City, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

GREAT YARMOUTH AND LOWESTOFT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Pier hotel, Gorleston, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. G. R. Boyes on "Antibiotics" (Part II) (recorded lecture).

INDUSTRIAL WEARE SOCIETY, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. Seminar on "Reducing Staff Turnover in the Retail Distributive Trades."

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. P. G. Flood (a member of Council) on "Throat Cutting by Amateurs."

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 7.45 p.m. Benevolent Fund dance.

SHEFFIELD BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Professor A. W. Kay on "The Peptic Ulcer."

Thursday, November 14

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Heswall, Wirral, Cheshire, at 8 p.m. Annual dance.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Leofric hotel, Broadgate, Coventry. Annual dinner and dance.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, students' union, Royal College of Science and Technology, John Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. G. F. Somers on "The Pharmacological Testing of New Drugs" (illustrated).

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Marlboro cafe, Oxford Street, Harrogate, at 7.30 p.m. Illustrated lecture by Dr. A. S. Curry (Home Office forensic science laboratory, Harrogate) on "Poisons."

HOUNSLAW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. Waterman on "The Honey Bee and its Products."

LEICESTER PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION and EAST MIDLAND SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week.

November 17-23

	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W. & N. Wales
4711 eau de Cologne	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alka-Seltzer	5	2	5	2	5	5	—	5	5	5	5	5
Anadin tablets	1	4	3	—	3	2	6	2	4	3	1	1
Antussin capsules	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Atrixol hand cream	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beecham powders	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5
Cuticura products	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deltrosa rose hip syrup	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—
Dentu-creme	...	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1
Derma Fresh hand lotion	2	1	2	1	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dethmor warfarin	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dinneford's magnesia	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disprin	...	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dr. Wernet's powder	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Get Set hair-spray	...	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette adjustable mark II razor	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Imperial Leather soap	...	—	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	—	—
Loxene shampoo	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
hair cream	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macleans tooth-paste	...	—	3	2	3	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	—	—
Mac throat sweets	...	7	—	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	3	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets	...	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
Moorland tablets	...	—	2	2	—	1	2	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Nulon hand cream	...	—	3	2	3	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	—	2
Owbridge's lung tonic	...	—	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant	...	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan	...	—	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Please choc-drops for dogs	...	—	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	...	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Setlers	...	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparklets corkmaster	...	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VO-5 conditioner	...	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
hair-spray	...	—	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
shampoo	...	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Veno's cough mixture	...	2	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	—	3	—	—

CHEMISTRY, room 104, School of Pharmacy, College of Technology, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Joint meeting on "Enzyme Inhibiting Drugs." LIVERPOOL BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Liverpool Royal Infirmary, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. E. R. Tallett (chief pharmacist, Burnley general hospital) on "Central Sterile Supply—Europe and Britain."

MIDLANDS SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Lanchester College of Technology, Cox Street, Coventry, at 7 p.m. Dr. J. E. Salmon (head, chemistry department, Battersea College of Technology) on "Some Observations on the Use of Ion Exchange in Analytical Chemistry."

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly House, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. T. C. Denston (secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission) on "The British Pharmacopoeia."

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Waggonshed Roadhouse hotel, Horley, at 7.45 p.m. Miss A. Lothian (librarian, Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Society's House."

WELLCOME TRUST, historical medical library, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 1 p.m. Dr. Edwin Clarke on "The History of Medicine: Clinical Medicine in the Nineteenth Century."

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, town hall, Wembley, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. J. Simpson on "Polaroid Cameras."

Friday, November 15

FINE CHEMICALS and PLASTICS and POLYMER GROUPS, and LONDON SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. W. Wilson on "Synthetic Adhesives."

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 23

For all goods (5)

NEUVITAN, 845,245, by Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo, K.K., Osaka, Japan. CLOSTRIN, 848,274, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. TOLOX, B848,945, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. LORAIN LEWIS, 850,583, by Winite Products, Ltd., Winchfield, Hants. ADABEE, 851,100, by A. H. Robins Co., Inc., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

For adhesive coated sheet material for use as a sterile covering for application to parts of the body in which surgical incisions are to be made (5)

STERI-DRAPE, 845,274, by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Saint Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations of vitamins for internal administration (5)

INVITE, 845,300, by Leo Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.1.

For tonic medicines (5)

TOPOFORM, B846,211, by James Hart (Chemists), Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.

For medicated preparations for the treatment of the skin and scalp; and pharmaceutical preparations in the nature of shampoos for the removal of dandruff (5)

COVER GIRL, B848,190, by Crystal Products Co., Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

LASIX, 853,040, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., Vormals Meister Lucius & Brüning, Frankfurt-on-Main-Hoechst, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of bronchial and the like ailments (5)

BRONCHAGEN, 853,117, by Beecham Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For photographic cameras and parts, all for use in colour photography (9)

COLORMATIC, 845,485, by B. Bennett & Sons, Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.

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adapted for carrying photographic kits or parts of photographic apparatus, etc. (9)

SKINOPTER, 845,915, by Contina Bureaux-und Rechenmaschinenfabrik, A.G., Mauren, Leichsteink.

For cinematographic projection apparatus and sound reproducing equipment (9)

Device with word MINNOREP, 848,268, by Newman & Guardia, Ltd., Harlow, Essex.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, all having lenses of variable focal length, and parts and fittings (9)

ZOOMRON, 851,591, by Mayfair Photographic Supplies, London, N.W.3.

For gloves for domestic and household purposes, other than bottling gloves of india rubber (21)

TEXKIN, 838,506, by Ethicon, Inc., Bridgewater Township, New Jersey, U.S.A.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 23

Cosmetic preparations, Ledoga, S.p.A. 943,174.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising 6a-fluoroprednisolone and 21-esters thereof for topical application, Upjohn Co. 943,211.

8-heterocyclic compounds and their use as myco-bacteriostats, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 943,273.

Hair restorer, P. J. Shannon. 943,282.

Process for the treatment of plant growth media and especially of soil, Dow Chemical Co. 943,201.

Heterocyclic o-dithio compounds, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 943,567.

Physiologically-active heterocyclic phosphorus-containing compounds, Philips Gliocilampenfabriken, N.V. 943,633.

Fluorine substituted phosphorus acids, Henkel & Cie, G.m.b.H. 943,692.

Device for monitoring the function of the heart, E. Jaeger. 943,420.

Oxygenators, Svenska, A.B. Gasaccumulator. 943,356.

Cuticle remover, W. Goddert. 943,394.

Device for promoting relaxation, W. Dubilier and E. G. Cotton. 943,512.

Ampoule applicator, Otto Konigsow Manufacturing Co. 943,680.

Absorbent product, Johnson & Johnson. 943,704.

Expandable bags, for use in respiratory apparatus, British Oxygen Co., Ltd. 943,656.

Penicillins, Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 943,608.

Process for the manufacture of 1,1,1-trichloroethane, Ethyl Corporation. 943,179.

Process for the separation of pyridine derivatives, Coal Tar Research Association. 943,193.

Manufacture of esters of cycloalkyl carboxylic acids, Abbott Laboratories. 943,218.

Preparation of dicarboxylic acid nitriles, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 943,270.

Phosphine oxides, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 943,317.

Manufacture of alcohols from trialkyl aluminiums, Continental Oil Co. 943,340.

Calcium sorbate and method of making same, Corn Products Co. 943,342.

Fluorothiiranes, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 943,373.

Benzene sulphonamide derivatives and a process for their manufacture, Schering, A.G. 943,489.

Process for the production of methacrylic acid derivatives, L. Huter. 943,536.

Process for the preparation of 6-halogen-7-sulphamyl 1,3,4-dihydro-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-1,1-dioxides, Knoll, A.G., Chemische Fabriken. 943,566.

1-Dialkylaminodetyl-2- α -hydroxy-benzyl-5-nutrobenzimidazoles, P. Beiersdorf & Co., A.G. 943,569.

Process for the manufacture of sulphonated stilbene derivatives having optical brightening power, Farbenfabrik Wolfen Veb. 943,639.

Process for the production of itaconic acid, Miles Laboratories, Inc. 943,665.

Substituted-propyl carbamates and therapeutic compositions thereof, Upjohn Co. 943,666.

3-Pyrazolidinone derivatives and their use as photographic developers, Ilford, Ltd. 943,694.

Process for the production of nucleoside-5'-diphosphates, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 943,726.

Poly- α -olefine compositions and stabiliser com-

bination therefore, Eastman Kodak Co. 943,771.

Derivatives of diphenyl synthetic estrogens, Armour Pharmaceutical Co. 943,772.

2-phenylcyclopropyl-ureas, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 943,776.

Nitro-furfurylidene-hydrazino-sulphonamides and their process of manufacture, Laboratoire A. Castaigne. 943,778.

Thiocyanato-hydroxy-steroids, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 943,220.

Aminomethyl- and aminomethylene-steroids and process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd. 943,598.

Halogenated steroids and process for their manufacture, Schering, Ltd. 943,632.

16-oxygenated steroids, Organon, N.V., and Koninklijke Nederlandse Gist-en-Spiritusfabrik, N.V. 943,638.

Treatment of collagenous materials, Ethicon, Inc. 943,170.

Photographic shutters, Agfa, A.G. 943,341.

Photographic cameras, Kodak, Ltd. 943,412.

Photographic cameras having built-in exposure meters, Kamera-und-Kinowerke Dresden, Veb. 943,429.

Photographic printer, Nuarc Co. 943,519.

Colour photography, Ilford, Ltd. 943,562.

Photographic processing apparatus, Kodak, Ltd. 943,653.

Photographic products and processes, International Polaroid Corporation. 943,269.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 4.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

CATECHOLAMINES, Biosynthesis and inhibitors of formation, Amer. J. Pharm., June.

ORAL PROGESTATIONAL AGENTS, Lancet, November 2.

MONOAMINE-OXIDASE INHIBITORS, Hypertensive crisis due to, Lancet, October 26.

PHOSPHATIDYLETHANOLAMINE AND LYSOPHOSPHATIDYLETHANOLAMINE, J. Pharm., Pharmacol., November.

b-THIOPROPIONIC ACID, The use of, for stabilising the fluorescence of adrenolutine and noradrenolutine, J. Pharm., Pharmacol., November.

HIGH PRESSURE OXYGEN, Medical uses of, Lancet, November 2.

AN IMMUNOASSAY METHOD for urinary albumin at low concentrations, Lancet, November 2.

CHLOROPROMAZINE, Some effects of, on the activity of pig serum cholinesterase, Nature, October 26.

EFFECT OF KINETIN on bacteria, Nature, October 26.

BERENIL, Observations on the use of, against trypanosomiasis of cattle in Kenya, Vet. Rec., October 26.

ANTIEMETIC DRUGS, A controlled clinical evaluation of, J. Amer. med. Ass., October 12.

TRIAMTERENE WITH HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE for hypertension, J. Amer. med. Ass., October 12.

ACTINOMYCIN: inhibition of cortisone-induced synthesis of hepatic gluconeogenic enzymes, Science, October 18.

BEHAVIOUR OF APPARATUS for oxygen administration, Brit. med. J., November 2.

BRONCHODILATOR AEROSOL, effect of, on ventilatory capacity in chronic lung and heart diseases, Brit. med. J., November 2.

HEPARIN, Methods of intravenous administration of, in myocardial infarction, Brit. med. J., November 2.

ORAL NEOMYCIN: a possible anaesthetic hazard, Brit. med. J., November 2.

WOUNDS, The secondary closure of, Vet. Rec., November 2.

SYMPOSIUM on drugs of addiction, Aust. J. Pharm., August 30.

ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE, Anticoagulant action of, Nature, November 2.

MITHIONINE, A markedly anti-lipotropic action of, Nature, November 2.

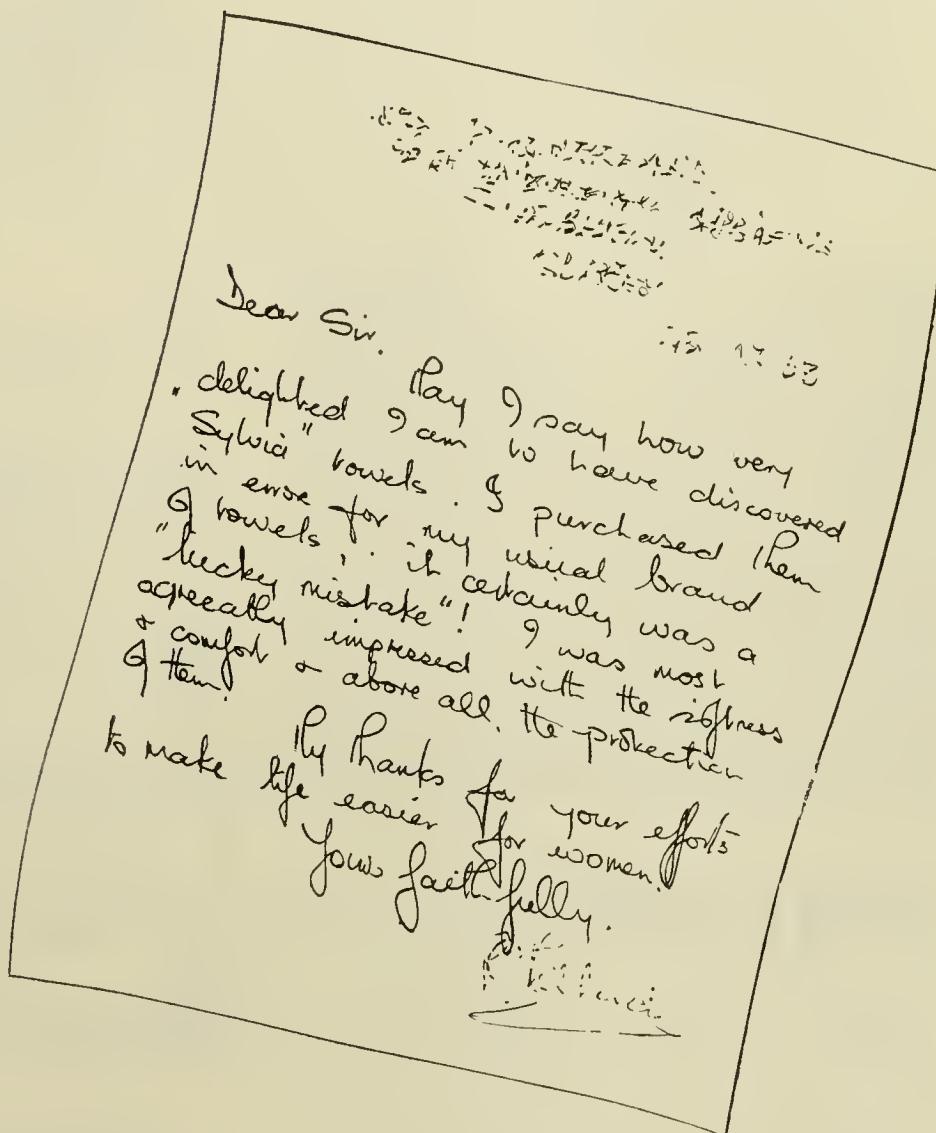
VINCRISTINE AND VINBLASTINE, Suppression of immune response by, Nature, November 2.

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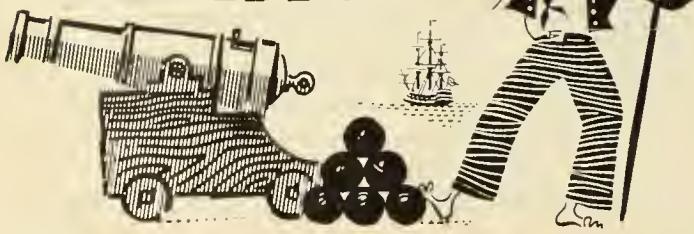
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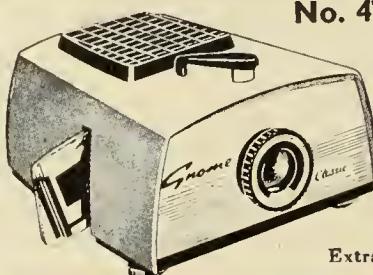
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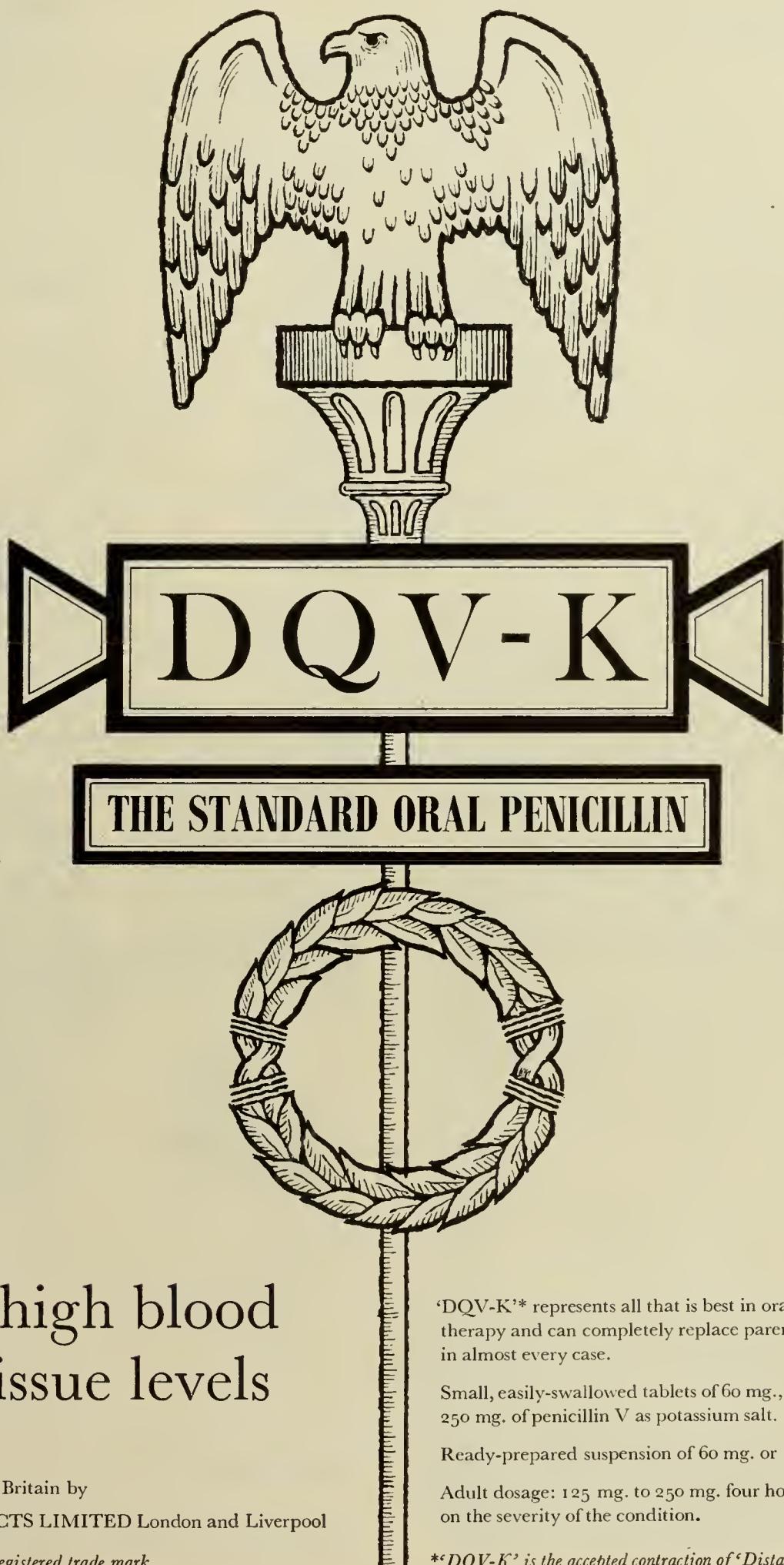
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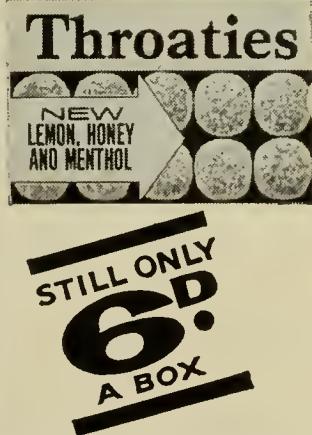
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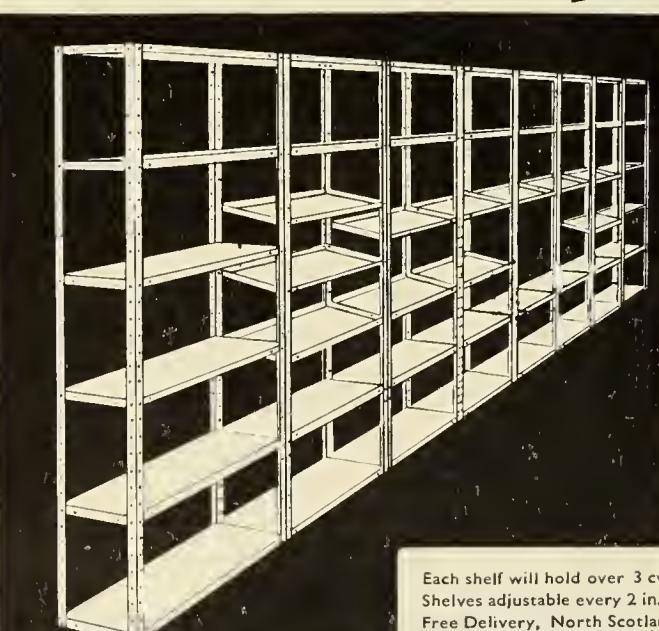
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 ST. ALBANS, HERTS
 (403 beds)****Senior Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the above post at this general hospital within easy reach of Central London. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist.

Locum Pharmacist required immediately pending this appointment. C 8518

**STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAL
 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
 MILE END HOSPITAL,
 BANCROFT ROAD,
 LONDON, E.1****Post-graduate Student Pharmacist**

required at the above hospital. Post vacant mid-January 1964. Salary scale and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council. Applications, with names of two referees, to be sent to the Chief Pharmacist. C 8632

**WEST PARK HOSPITAL,
 EPSOM, SURREY****Locum Pharmacist**

required. Five-day week. Salary £19 19s. Apply immediately to Chief Pharmacist, stating age and qualifications. C 8643

**WEST SUFFOLK GENERAL
 HOSPITAL,
 BURY ST. EDMUNDS,
 SUFFOLK (250 beds)****Pharmacist**

one of three, required in busy modern department. Salary £725 to £970 per annum. Post suitable for experienced or newly qualified officer. Applications with names and addresses of two referees to Hospital Secretary within ten days of this advertisement. C 8642

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS required for London, E.C.1 and N.1. Highest salary paid in exchange for experience and loyalty. Apply in writing to Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 5627

CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY

A Pharmacist required as Branch Manager for easily managed Branch in the South of England. Total emoluments £1,200 per annum. Permanent, superannuated position; male or female applicants will be considered.

Applications for this vacancy to be in writing, giving age, details of experience, qualifications, etc., to the

Personnel Manager,
Portsea Island Co-operative
Chemists, Ltd.,
Fratton Road, Portsmouth.

C 5661

CORNWALL. ASSISTANT PHARMACIST required for large company store from January 1964. Ideal for young chemist to gain experience. Good salary and three weeks' annual holiday. Reply to Mr. C. S. H. Warr, M.P.S., 57 Warwick Road, Heavitree, Exeter. Telephone: Exeter 76740. C 8635

DARTFORD. Assistant pharmacist required. Accommodation available. Pension scheme. Applications to Superintendent Chemist, Dartford Co-operative Chemists Ltd., 93 Kent Road, Dartford, Kent. C 5652

DISPENSING ASSISTANT required immediately for modern pharmacy in North Finchley. High salary paid to experienced assistant. Write: Ollins Chemists, Ltd., 321 Ballards Lane, Finchley, London, N.12, or phone Mr. Ollins, HIL. 0255. C 5665

ENFIELD. Assistant required chiefly for dispensing. Excellent working conditions in new shop premises. Apply to A. R. Cross, Ltd., 476 Hertford Road, Enfield, or telephone Howard 1723 or 2916. C 5660

MILL HILL, N.W.7. Assistant required chiefly for dispensing. Permanent and congenial position in modern shop and dispensary. Salary according to age and experience. Apply to Mr. C. Sorkin, 4 The Broadway, Mill Hill, N.W.7, or telephone Mill Hill 1455. C 5659

RAMSGATE. Manager required for medium size branch pharmacy close to sea front. Accommodation available over premises. Normal hours, rota one week in six, permanency with good salary. Apply, giving details of previous experience, to Skitt's Pharmacies, Ltd., 104 High Street, Ramsgate, Kent. C 5638

SURREY. Experienced lady dispensing assistant required for busy pharmacy. Modern dispensary. Three weeks' annual holiday. Salary £12—£14 according to age and experience. S. H. Newman, 19 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey. C 5664

WHITLEY BAY. Due to retirement Timothy Whites will shortly require a pharmacist as manager for their Whitley Bay branch. Pleasant seaside resort. Flat available if required. Full particulars to Mr. J. W. N. Harewood, M.P.S., 151 Lanchester Road, Thornaby-on-Tees, Stockton-on-Tees. Tel.: Stockton 67525. C 8638

WHOLESALE

ASSEMBLER AND PACKER for drugs and medicinals for Hospital orders. Some experience and knowledge of drugs and medicinals an advantage. Good salary and conditions. Apply Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., 47 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 5626

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE

BRADLEY & BLISS LIMITED,
Wholesale Chemists

Require a young pharmacist at their Croydon depôt.

This post offers an opportunity to learn all the various aspects of the wholesale distributive trade, with early promotion to the position of assistant manager.

Good starting salary offered, together with an attractive pension scheme, and good prospects of further advancement, within the group, to the right applicant.

Apply:—The Manager,
Messrs. Bradley & Bliss Ltd.,
Waddon Marsh Way,
Croydon, Surrey. C 5651

BRADLEY & BLISS LIMITED,
CROYDON

Due to expansion, we have vacancies for a supervisor and an assistant supervisor. The posts involve the supervision of the assembly and checking of orders in certain departments as well as staff control. Good rates of pay offered together with an attractive pension scheme and pleasant working conditions.

Applicants, who must have had good retail or wholesale pharmaceutical experience should write or telephone to:—

The Manager,
Messrs. Bradley & Bliss Ltd.,
Waddon Marsh Way,
Croydon, Surrey. C 5655

FLAIR FOR WRITING?

Opportunity knocks for unqualified man with a retail background and comprehension of the independent chemist's problems — probably for one whose present position gives him no scope to exercise his flair for writing and similar creative work. Professional journalistic experience is not essential, however, in a position which involves co-operation in the production of a house bulletin, price lists, public relations and sales material.

Pension scheme, five day week and three weeks' annual holiday. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications, age and experience. Please write to:—

B. M. Rusling, M.P.S.,
UNICHEM, LIMITED,
Crown House,
Morden, Surrey

C 5647

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE
Surrey Area

A vacancy in the SURREY AREA offers a keen and ambitious young man the opportunity to join a leading Pharmaceutical Company. This is an important position and the successful applicant will have considerable scope for advancement within our organisation.

Applicants should have had a good education, should be a Pharmacist or possess a background in pharmacy and/or medicine, and be in the age group 23-35. Previous experience is not essential as comprehensive training will be given.

The Company operates a pension and life assurance scheme and a car is provided. A good commencing salary will be paid commensurate with age and experience.

Apply: Sales Manager,

MERCK SHARP & DOHME LIMITED, HODDESON, HERTS.
C 8625

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE

DO YOU HAVE: —2 or 3 years experience in New Product Development (Pharmaceutical)?

ARE YOU: —still young and creative?

WOULD YOU: —like to join a go-ahead team devoted to the development of new pharmaceutical products?

—like to work in a pleasant and recently constructed laboratory?

—like to live in a pleasant country district only 2 or 3 miles from the sea?

Salary of course will also be attractive.

If you feel that you can make a useful contribution, either in the formulation of new products or in the development of appropriate control methods and stability tests for new products, then write to the Research Director, Box No: C 8634.

All applications will be treated in the utmost confidence. The appointments represent additions to our present staff who are fully aware of this advertisement.

CHIEF CHEMIST

A vacancy will shortly be occurring for the post of Chief Chemist in a South London factory employing about 200 persons. The successful applicant will be expected to have good organising ability, be interested and keen in the firm's progress and capable of directing all normal pharmaceutical and analytical processes. Emphasis is placed on good staff relationship. Pleasant working conditions. A good salary commensurate with ability and experience will be paid.

C 5640

HULL. Manager required for busy family business. Good opportunity for a young pharmacist to gain experience and advancement in a progressive company. Full details at convenient interview on application to Mr. K. Cooper, M.P.S., 14 The Horseshoe, Dringhouses, York. Telephone: York 66249. C 8610

THE NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

requires suitably experienced men, not qualified, with retail or wholesale background, for interesting desk jobs at Mallinson House.

The posts involve dealing with technical and other queries on a variety of subjects and generally assisting senior executive officers of the N.P.U. group of organisations. The ability to write English is essential.

There is a contributory pensions scheme, a 5-day week and luncheon vouchers.

Applications giving details of education and experience in confidence to The Secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union, Mallinson House, 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1. C 5657

PROCESS WORKERS REQUIRED by Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd., a member company of the Horlicks Group. Men with experience of the manufacture of galenicals are needed for work in the distillation plant of our pharmaceutical factory at Slough. Good wages will be paid to the right men. Please apply to the Works Personnel Manager, Horlicks, Ltd., 11 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Bucks. C 5645

STOCKTAKER required for duties in London area and southern counties generally. Some knowledge of drug trade, wholesale or retail, essential. Ernest J. George & Co., 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. C 8644



HOSPITAL REPRESENTATIVES

Do you wish to specialise in Medical Representation at Hospital level? Do you want to introduce leading products with international reputations? Merck Sharp & Dohme require experienced Representatives to call upon hospitals in the following areas:

(1) N.W. ENGLAND (based on the LIVERPOOL area)

(2) EAST ANGLIA AND ESSEX

One of the leading Companies in the United Kingdom, part of a major world-wide organisation, we are proud of our outstanding research record. To the right men we offer a generous salary with opportunities for advancement. A Company car is provided, and a Pension and Life Assurance Scheme is in operation.

Write, giving brief details of your personal history, to: Sales Manager,

MERCK SHARP & DOHME LIMITED, HODDESDON, HERTS.

C 8626

SALES REPRESENTATIVE, lady or gentleman, with initiative required by progressive cosmetic company situated in the Midlands. Applicants must have first-class connections and knowledge of the trade. Excellent salary and prospects. Company car provided. Apply by letter giving age and brief details of career and existing connections. Box C 5654

YOUNG MAN required for the purpose of checking and replenishing medical stores to vessels in river Thames. Applicant will be required to assist in warehouse and able to drive van. Interesting work with good prospects. Apply in writing to: Moore & Co., 27-29 Creech Lane, E.C.3. C 5650

SITUATIONS WANTED

POST-GRADUATE apprenticeship required for six months or one year from January 1st. Previous retail experience. Anything, anywhere considered. D. R. Morgan, Chemorgan Mansions, Cardigan, Cardiganshire. Cardigan 2666. C 5636

AGENCIES

AGENCIES REQUIRED. Experienced reliable representative, good knowledge of Sussex and adjoining counties, calling on retail chemists, wants one or two good sole agencies. Box C 5649.

AGENTS

AGENT calling on chemists, department stores, opticians. Connection handed over for sunglasses and variety of lines, London and Southern Counties. Box C 5644.

AGENTS covering Midlands, North, East Anglia, South Wales, Devon and Cornwall, can obtain exclusive agency for new product having tremendous potential and no serious competition. Only first-class men with established connection should apply giving details of lines at present carried and area covered in strictest confidence to Box C 5629.

AGENTS REQUIRED throughout the U.K. on commission for nationally famous baby products, calling on wholesale and retail chemists. Please state area covered and details of products at present carried. Box C 8620.

AGENTS REQUIRED calling on chemists and stores for fast-selling lines. Please state area covered. Box C 5662.

WANTED

CASH FOR CAMERAS !!! Best prices paid for German and Japanese apparatus that has become obsolete or is "sticking." Quantity unlimited. The Camera Co., 320 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, VIC. 5438. C 627

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large. Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3137-8. C 140

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANLY MAN'S BELT, Nationally advertised "obtainable from chemists," 35/- Full trade terms. Order by waist size from Manly Co., Manor House, Worcester Park, Surrey. DERwent 3877. C 635

FOR SALE

LOBELINA HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1,200 grams, excess to manufacturers' requirements. Reasonable offers. Part or whole. Box C 5628.

PATENTS

THE PROPRIETOR of United Kingdom Patent No. 839,533 which relates to "Improvements in or relating to Derivatives of Chloramphenicol" is desirous of entering into negotiations with parties who may be interested with a view to the grant of a Licence to work the invention in this country. Communications in the first instance should be addressed to Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., St. Martin's House, 177 Preston Road, Brighton, Sussex. C 8640

TENDERS

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL Health Committee invite quotations for supply of drugs, chemicals and medical sundries for City Health Centres, etc., for twelve months commencing 1st January, 1964. Tender forms obtainable from Medical Officer of Health, G.P.O. Box No. 201, Central Health Clinic, Tower Hill, Bristol, 2, should be returned in plain sealed envelope by 10 a.m. on 30th November, superscribed to show goods tendered for, but bearing no mark indicating sender. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. C 5648

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL

PREPARATIONS

The Hospital Management Committee of the North-east Metropolitan Region will shortly be inviting quotations for a Joint Contract covering a range of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. A panel of suppliers from whom tenders will be invited is in course of preparation, and contractors wishing to be included should write at once to the Group Secretary, Hackney and Queen Elizabeth Group H.M.C., Hackney Hospital, London, E.9. C 8636

Regd. No.	Trade Mark	Goods
641536	OMNIS ORBIS	Pharmaceutical preparations and substances.
742459	PACATAL	Central and peripheral acting tranquillising drugs for pharmaceutical and veterinary purposes.
705925	PERITRATE	Pharmaceutical products for the treatment of coronary artery diseases.
709816	PROLOID	Pharmaceutical preparations containing thyroid glandular extracts and pharmaceutical preparations for use in treating diseases of the thyroid gland.
245697	RAMI	A pharmaceutical preparation for human use.
B.709817	SIMPLASTIN	All goods included in Class 5.
B.824660	SIMPLASTIN	All goods included in Class 1.
469190	TARGESIN	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
709818	TEDRAL	All goods included in Class 5.
648864	THERA-VITA	Pharmaceutical preparations and substances.
469189	VEGANIN	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
562309	VERACOLATE	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. C 5631

FINANCE

RELEASE CAPITAL tied up in book debts by using our Sales Finance service. CML, 115 Gloucester Place, W.1. C 5477

TRADE MARKS

THE TRADE MARKS set out below were assigned on 29th May, 1963, by William R. Warner & Co. Limited, of Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire, to Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, of 201 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, New Jersey, United States of America. *WITHOUT THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS IN WHICH THEY WERE THEN IN USE.*

Regd. No.	Trade Mark	Goods
451196	AGAROL	A laxative included in Class 3.
485303	ALKA-ZANE	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
455288	ANUSOL (LABEL)	Haemorrhoidal suppositories included in Class 3.
226005	ANUSOL	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
521892	CALBISNATE	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
524936	CAL-BIS-NATE	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
709815	DEPANCOL	All goods included in Class 5.
666958	DIATRIN	Pharmaceutical substances, antihistaminic compounds, infants' and invalids' foods, medical and surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandaging; and dental wax.
617403	GELUSIL	Pharmaceutical substances and preparations.
750570	GELUSIL-LAC	Pharmaceutical preparations and substances containing milk.
716095	HETHIUM	All goods included in Class 5.
464178	LORAGA	A laxative included in Class 3.
456193	MALTINE	Preparations and extracts of malt, used as food or as ingredients in food.
40301	MALTINE	Chemical preparations and extracts of malt, all being for medicinal purposes.
455369	MOLAGAR	A laxative medicine included in Class 3.
B.626887	OMNI-BETA	Vitamin preparations for pharmaceutical purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS

PLASTIC BABY PANTS.
8/9 per Dozen, Large Size.
Rose Scented and Lannin
Impregnated, Elastic or Taped Legs
White, Pink and Blue
In Counter Display Boxes
or Cellophane Pack
Price List and Sample on Request
Special Quotations for Quantities.
A. & H. Heyman,
27 Grange Road, Darlington.
Tel.: 3186 C 5594

COHAR FOR CARPETS offer 15%—20% saving, all leading makes, carriage free U.K. Huge saving on Venetian Blinds, Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Parquet Tiles, Furniture, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Power Tools, Showrooms at London, Leicester, Sheffield, Bradford, Leeds, Hull, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Newcastle, Bristol, Hadleigh (S.), Liverpool, Cardiff, Swansea, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Plymouth, Bournemouth, Brighton, Glasgow, Dundee, Birmingham, Preston, Blackpool and Belfast. Write—Cohar Distributors, 47 Oswald Street, Glasgow, C.1, or phone: Glasgow CENtral 8325, Birmingham MIDland 8333, London CHAncery 2345, Manchester CENtral 2321. C 600

**OINTMENTS—CREAMS—TABLETS
LIQUIDS—POWDERS**
Manufacturing, Filling and Packaging Services at very keen prices.
Home and Export Enquiries Welcomed.
PHARMACAL SUPPLIES, LTD.,
Green Lane, Hounslow, Middx.
Hounslow 8615. C 5576

FASHION JEWELLERY. Jodez (Manchester), Ltd., 10 Shudehill, Manchester, 4. Leading again with the latest Xmas lines just arrived from abroad, exclusively our own imports. Exquisite Brooches, Chatelaines, Ear-rings, new style Necklets, Dress Rings, Diamante Hair Ornaments, Bangles, etc. Sample orders from £5 upwards. Immediate delivery. C 5554

CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE C.&D.
Quarterly Price List

SEPTEMBER

Actifed (208 BW) compound linctus	80 oz	63	4 ea	—	—	187
Admune (436 Evans) disposable syringe	.. 1	7	6 ea	—	10	0
Adrenaline (971 PSMB) solution	10	60	0 ea	—	—	
Insert Aklorep (1490 IAPS) tablets ..	25 mils	20	0	—	2	6 187
Alberto Culver (1437 ACC) VO5 shampoo bottle ..	50	77	6	—	8	7½
Insert Alfiscetyl (34 A&H) capsules 250 mgm	.. 3 oz	24	7	6 2	3	11
Aldis (884 NB) "505" projector	..	51	6	12 10½	7	6
Alidomet (837 MSD) injection ..	5 mils	15	0 ea	—	22	6
Alfiscetyl (34 A&H) capsules 250 mgm	.. 12	132	0	—	16	6 TS
	100	86	8 ea	—	130	0 TS
	1000	835	8 ea	—	1253	6 TS
ear drops 5% 10% for eye drop dripper bottle	15 mils	68	0	—	8	6 TS
powder, non sterile	5 mils	52	0	—	6	6 TS
	34	0	—	4	3	TS
	5 gm	198	0	—	24	9 TS
	25 gm	80	10 ea	—	121	3 TS
	100 gm	301	10 ea	—	452	9 TS
suspension ..	60 mils	98	0	—	12	3 TS
Alfonal (29 Alfonal) diabetic fruits						
Sorbitol sweetened ..	8 oz	16	6	—	1	10
unsweetened ..	8 oz	13	6	—	1	6
Allegron (378 Dista) liquid 10 mgm/5 mils						
	115 mils	54	0	13	6	7 10½ 184B
	500 mils	178	0	44	6	25 11½ 184B
tablets 10 mgm	.. 25	34	0	8	6	4 11½ 184B
	100	128	0	32	0	18 8 184B
	500	47	0 ea	11	9 ea	82 3 184B
25 mgm	.. 25	70	0	17	6	10 2½ 184B
	100	256	0	64	0	37 4 184B
	500	94	0 ea	23	6 ea	164 6 184B
Allenbury's (34 A&H) pastilles sugarless						
Alphosyl (1178 Stafford) cream ..	60 gm	120	0	30	0	17 6
Alupent (154 B) (distributors 969 Pfizer)						
tablets 20 mgm	.. 50	9	10 ea	—	14	9
	250	44	8 ea	—	67	0
Amadis (Pierre Cardin (366 Dendron))						
Amadis (Pierre Cardin (1475 Concorde))						
Amfix (818 M&B)						
J Pak ..	1 gall	40	0 ea	—	60	0
Insert S. type hardener	450 mils	56	0	—	7	0
Delete ..	80 oz					
Amplex (67 Ashe) deodorant roll-on ..		18	0	4	5	2 6
	spray-on ..	18	0	4	5	2 6
Analgesic balm (179 BDH)	jar	15	0	3	9	2 2
Insert Anaspasmine (1490 IAPS)	4 oz	46	0	11	6	6 1
	16 oz	13	5 ea	3	4	21 3
Andre Philippe (48 AP) bubble bath set ..	22	54	0	13	6	7 11
Angel Face (256 CPL) face powder ..		23	5	5	11	3 6
Ansolsyen (971 PSMB) injection 0.5% ..	10 mils	48	0	—	6	0
Anticalh (971 PSMB) lotion ..	.. 4 oz	32	0	8	0	4 8
Antisan (971 PSMB) ampoules 2.5% ..	2 mils 10	68	0	—	8	6 187
Anti-Kamnia (1178 Stafford) new formula tablets ..	11	9	2 11½	1	7	
	(paracetamol)	28	7	7 1½	3	9½
	original formula tablets	11	9	2 11½	1	7 184B
	with codeine	28	7	7 1½	3	9½ 184B
Antolia (1476 AC) leaves ..	11	9	2 11½	1	7 184B	
Antussin (1239 Tobal) double strength ..	120	6	3 1 ea	8 1 ea	10	6
	40	6	—	4	6	187
	67	6	—	7	6	187

chewable capsules ..	36	0	—	4	0	187
children's ..	36	0	—	4	0	187
Aphrodisia (Fabergé) (1444 MDL)						
bath powder ..	10	0 ea	2	5 ea	17	6
perfume spray ..	42	2 ea	10	3 ea	73	6
for men ..						
talcum ..	10	0 ea	2	5 ea	17	6
woodhue lotion ..	24	0 ea	5	10 ea	42	0
Apiella (450 Farthing)						
face powder ..	45	0	10	11	6	9
Insert Aqua Mephylon (837 MSD)						
ampoules 0.5 ml ..	25	47	6 ea	—	71	3
Aquatheron (835 M&J)						
bath liquid ..	102	4	25	7	13	6
Delete Arcolax (1490 IAPS)	12 oz	68	0	17	0	9 0
Aristocrat (78 AS&Co) cream ..						
Ascabiol (971 PSMB)						
emulsion ..	4 oz	26	0	—	3	3
Asilone (117 BPL)						
paediatric ..	50 gm	120	0*	30	0	17 6
Atomol (34 A & H)						
nasal spray ..	28	0	—	3	6	
Atroxi (1164 SSL)						
hand care ..	404	12	0	3	0	1 9
	411	13	9	3	5	2 0
	408	20	7	5	2	3 0
	409	96	0	24	0	14 0
Atromid S (649 ICI)						
capsules ..	.. 50	12	4 ea	3	1 ea	21 7
	250	56	6 ea	14	1½ ea	98 10½
	1,000	217	8 ea	54	5 ea	380 11

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES
AT END OF LIST

Aventyl (413 Lilly)	liquid 10 mgm/5 mils					
	120 mils	56	0	14	0	8 2
	480 mils	14	0 ea	3	6 ea	24 6
Pulvules 10 mgm	.. 100	10	8 ea	2	8 ea	18 8
	500	47	0 ea	11	9 ea	82 3
25 mgm	.. 100	21	4 ea	5	4 ea	37 4
	500	94	0 ea	23	6 ea	164 6
Avomine (971 PSMB)						
tablets 25 mgm ..	10	20	0	—	2	6 187
Delete Ayrtolax (78 AS&Co) tablets						
Ayrtolax (78 AS&Co)						
antiseptic cream ..	large	13	0	3	3	2 0
tablets ..						
chlorophyll ..	48	12	0	3	0	2 0
vapour rub ..	tin	9	0	2	3	1 6
Delete Band-Aid (672 Johnson)	butterfly closure 100 s					
Barluze (89 Barluze)						
		24	0*	3	2	3 0*
Bartex (477 AF&B)						
perfume spray, handbag						
size ..	No. 6	8	0 ea	2	0 ea	13 11
	No. 7	9	1 ea	2	3 1 ea	15 11
Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)						
eye make-up remover pads ..	10	3	2	6	1	6
shampoos ..						
lanolin cream (3) ..	10	3	2	6	1	6
medicated liquid (3) ..	10	3	2	6	1	6
Delete Bellair (881 Kaputine)						
Insert Bellair (1243 Topsy)						
Belzema (1490 IAPS)						
ointment ..	2 oz	54	0	13	6	7 1½
Bena-Fedrin (938 PD)						
spray ..	15 mils	28	0	—	3	6 187
	1 oz & 16 oz					

- * DIPHTHERIA
- * TETANUS
- * WHOOPING COUGH

<i>Insert</i>	Bencard (113 Bencard) inhalation testing solutions allegens .. 25 mils patch test .. 31 6 prick test instrument .. 90 0	78 9ea 31 6 90 0	105 0 3 6 10 0		Chlormytol (938 PD) ointment .. 5 gm 15 gm	4 8ea 11 6ea	—	7 0	TS
<i>Delete</i>	<i>Insert</i> skin test outfit 16 x 2 mils skin test outfit 21 x 2 mils standard cabinet 72 x 2 mils hospital cabinet 84 x 2 mils 44 x 5 mils	64 6ea 336 3ea 315 0 625 0 625 0	86 0 315 0 625 0 625 0		Chloromycetin (938 PD) Kapsseals 0.25 gm .. 12 100 500 1000 50 mgm (vet) .. 25	11 0ea 86 8ea 419 6ea 836 0ea 5 6ea	—	16 6	TS
<i>Insert</i>						130 0 622 3 1253 6	—	27 6	TS
Benger's (114 Benger) food .. 8 oz 1 lb 62 6 2 lb 106 0 5 lb 192 0	36 0 — — —	3 9 6 6 11 0 20 0			cream ear drops .. 5 mils 100 mils	18 4ea 4 4ea 50 10ea	—	24 3	TS
	Beogex (972 Pharmax) suppositories adults .. 6 60 child .. 6 60	22 0 14 0ea 17 0 10 6ea			endotonic compound .. cartridge	6 0ea	—	9 0	TS
	Blue Velvet (1164 SSL) hand lotion .. 264 265	12 0 18 10	3 0 4 9	1 9 2 9	hydrocortisone ophthalmic drops .. 5 mils ointment .. tube	5 8ea 3 4ea	—	8 6	TS
	Bond Street (1355 (Yardley) Spray Mist de luxe ..	115 0	28 9	16 9	Intramuscular .. 2 gm	9 0ea	—	5 0	TS
<i>Insert</i>	Bormol (1490 IAPS) powders .. 12	47 0	11 9	6 3	intravenous 0.5 gm .. 6	12 2ea	—	13 6	TS
	Boy Blue (1114 SLL) shampoo ..	sachet 15 0 (3½ doz)	3 9 (3½ doz)	9	ophthalmic 25 mgm .. vial	2 10ea	—	4 3	TS
	Breathe (885 N&P) medicated inhalant cream ..	22 6	5 7½	3 0	ointment Aplicap 1% 50 250	5 0ea 24 2ea	—	7 6	TS
<i>Delete</i>	Brestol (307 C&G) entire entry				palmitate suspension 60 mils pure .. 5 gm	8 2ea 16 6ea	—	12 3	TS
	Brevedil E (971 PSMB) powder, ampoules 150 mgm .. 10	168 0	—	21 0	25 gm	80 10ea	—	121 3	TS
	multi-dose container 750 mgm .. 10	74 0	—	9 3	100 gm	301 10ea	—	452 9	TS
	"M" ampoules 67 mgm 10 multi-dose container 335 mgm ..	148 0	—	18 6	succinate .. 250 mgm 1 gm	5 4ea 8 8ea	—	8 0	TS
	ampoules 2 mils .. 10	56 0	—	7 0	suppositories .. 6	8 0ea	—	13 0	TS
	multi-dose container 10 mils ..	98 0	—	12 3	topical 5% .. 15 mils	5 8ea	—	8 6	TS
		40 0	—	5 0	aerosol (vet) .. tin	24 4ea	—	36 6	TS
	Brocillin (1393 BRL) tablets 125 mgm 24	160 0	—	20 0	colourless (vet) .. tin	18 8ea	—	28 0	TS
<i>Delete</i>	125 mgm 20	160 0	—	20 0	Chlorstreptin (938 PD) Kapsseals .. 12	9 6ea	—	14 3	TS
<i>Insert</i>	250 mgm 24	293 0	—	36 8	suspension .. 60 mils	75 0ea	—	112 6	TS
<i>Insert</i>	250 mgm 20	73 0	18 3	9 7	<i>Delete</i> Cholphytone (115 Bengue) Chymarcort (61 APC) ointment .. ½ oz	12 2ea	—	18 3	TS
<i>Insert</i>	Bromidia (1490 IAPS) .. 4 oz	193 0	48 3	25 6	Colomycin (972 Pharmax) syrup, powder for 80 mils	11 6ea	—	16 9	TS
	12 oz	193 0	48 3	25 6	Color-Glo (525 Golden) ..	14 6ea	—		
<i>Insert</i>	Bromocarpine (1490 IAPS) 16 oz	80 6	22 4½	11 10	Color-Match (525 Golden) ..	26 3	6 7	3 10	TS
	Bronchagen (113 Bencard) vials .. 3 x 10 mils	78 9ca	—	105 0	<i>Insert</i> Coluval (1490 IAPS) eye lotion .. 4 oz	36 8	9 7	5 3	
	Bronchilator (97 Bayer) measured-dose nebuliser with vial .. 10 mils	14 0ea	3 6ea	24 6	Delete Combizym (404 ECM) <i>Insert</i> Combizym (1490 IAPS)	25 6	6 7	3 10	
	Brontina (221 Camden) ampoules 2 mils .. 12	13 1½ea	3 3ea	20 9	<i>Insert</i> Cornol (898 Northern) ..	36 0	9 7	5 3	
	tablets 1 mgm .. 100	17 3ea	4 4ea	27 4	<i>Insert</i> Corry's (1472 Corry) aerosols	26 0	6 6	3 6	
<i>Delete</i>	Brovon (859 Moore) pressurised with adaptor				ant killer ..	32 0	—	4 0	
<i>Delete</i>	refill ..	122 0	—	14 6	fly spray ..	32 0	—	4 0	
	pressurised complete ..	96 0	—	11 6	garden and green-house ..	32 0	—	4 0	
	refill ..	26 0	—	3 0	greenhouse malathion ..	56 0	—	7 0	
	Broxil (1393 BRL) tablets 125 mgm 24	160 0	—	20 0	ant and woodlice liquid 4 oz	24 0	—	3 0	
<i>Delete</i>	125 mgm 20	293 0	—	36 8	½ pt	40 0	—	5 0	
<i>Insert</i>	250 mgm 24	73 0	18 3	9 7	1 pt	64 0	—	8 0	
<i>Insert</i>	Broxodent (1176 Squibb) automatic toothbrush	114 4ca	26 2½ea	178 8½	powder ..	10 0	—	1 3	
	Brylcreem (303 County) dispenser ..	67 1	16 9½	9 0	wasp nest destroyer 2 nests	12 0	—	1 6	
	Caapi (878 Napp) all sizes ..				6 nests	24 0	—	3 0	
<i>Insert</i>	Calstone (1166 Southon) tablets .. 30	24 0	6 0	3 9	20 nests	60 0	—	7 6	
	Calypot (1154 S&N) capsules .. 12	24 0	6 0	3 6	40 nests	100 0	—	12 6	
	dp. 100	15 0ea	—	—	weed killer "24D" .. 4 oz	24 0	—	3 0	
	Canadian (288 Commercial) healing oil .. 2 oz	24 0	6 0	3	Coty (301 Coty) bath cubes .. 0.073	29 6	7 2	4 6	
<i>Delete</i>	Canasta (Jacques Fath) (distributors 331 C of C) all entries				Creo (234 Cartwright) bronchial syrup .. 4 oz	14 3	3 7	2 3	
	Capsolin (938 PD) tube ..	24 0	6 0	3 6	8 oz	21 9	5 5½	3 3	
	Cascade (818 M&B) photographic wetting agent .. 500 mils	120 0	—	15 0	Crinx (1155 S&N) conforming bandage ..	9 0	—	1 2	
<i>Insert</i>	C.B.L. (1490 IAPS) tablets .. 50	69 0	17 3	9 1	3 in ..	11 7	—	1 6	
	Celbenin (1393 BRL) vials 1 gm .. 25	325 0ea	—	487 6	4 in ..	13 5	—	1 9	
	100 1300 0ea	—	1950 0	TS	6 in ..	18 9	—	2 3	
	Chant d'Aromes (548 Guerlain) eau de cologne .. 1½ oz	..	16 6		Crookes (324 Crookes) ACTH intramuscular viai	12 0	—	1 6	
	3½ oz ..	..	26 6		or subcutaneous 10 units	27 0	—	3 0	TSs4I
	7 oz ..	..	42 6		25 units	42 0	—	4 8	TSs4F
	17½ oz ..	..	84 0		50 units	81 0	—	9 0	TSs4I
	35½ oz ..	..	152 0		intravenous vial 30 units	30 0	—	3 4	TSs4F
	creme hydratante ..	..	24 0		75 units	72 0	—	8 0	TSs4F
	dusting powder with puff ..	..	23 0		carbon tetrachloride injection vet. vial .. 200 mils	72 0	18 0	10 6	
	talcum powder .. tin	..	7 9		Cyclax (341 Cyclax) Nuit d'Or	72 0	—		
	glass bottle ..	..	8 6		bath powder ..	6 6ea	1 7ea	11 6	
	Chilvax (175 BCP) tablets .. 48	31 7	7 11	4 2	skin perfume ..	8 5ea	2 8ea	14 9	
<i>Delete</i>	.. .. 30				soap ..	2 6ea	8 4ea	4 6	
	Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer				Cyclonal (971 PSMB) sodium ampoules 0.5 gm .. 25	33 4ea	—	50 0	0s1s4A
	inflammation remedy ..				1 gm .. 25	46 8ea	—	70 0	0s1s4A
	Depo-Provera (1263 Upjohn) ampoules 50 mgm/ml 1 mil 5 mils				Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus .. 4 fl oz	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth) linctus ..	41 9	10 6	5 7	
					40 fl oz	360 0	90 0	50 0	
					Deakin's (360 D&H) cough and cold healer	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					inflammation remedy ..	15 9	3 11½	2 6	
					Davenol (1352 Wyeth)</				

Veltis (115 Bengue)	cream					
perfumed ..	40 gm	18 0	4 6	2 6		
	70 gm	25 0	6 3	3 6		
unperfumed ..	40 gm	18 0	4 6	2 6		
	70 gm	25 0	6 3	3 6		
Delete Velvet (1275 VCP)	all entries					
Insert Velvet (1275 VCP)	handkerchief tissues					
	pocket pack	2 8	—	4		
	standard	8 0	—	1 0		
	triple	20 0	—	2 6		
	toilet tissue "jumbo"					
	size	13 4	—	1 6		
	rolls single	25 8	—	2 11		
	double					
Vernon (980 Photopia)						
cine camera 8 mm 18/28		216 10ea	52	9ea 378 0		
Vichy (653 I&R)						
pastilles ..	5 0	1 3	1 0			
Victor (1333 Wigmore)						
after shave cream ..	37 0	9 3	5 6			
lotion ..	65 0	16 3	9 6			
110 cc	105 0	26 3	15 6			
Acqua di Selva cologne						
50 cc	85 0	21 3	12 6			
110 cc	134 0	33 8	19 6			
220 cc		—	35 0			
deodorant stick ..	65 0	16 3	9 6			
hair cream ..	37 0	9 3	5 6			
pre-shave ..	65 0	16 3	9 3			
shave cream brushless	37 0	9 3	5 6			
lather ..	37 0	9 3	5 6			
taicum ..	65 0	16 3	9 6			
V.I.P. (1482 NP)						
men's toilet kit ..	108 0	27 0	14 11			
Vita-E (127 Bioglan)						
gels 75 i.u. ..	100	25 0ea	—	37 6		
	500	116 8ea	—	175 0		
	1000	226 8ea	—	340 0		
200 i.u. ..	100	60 0ea	—	90 0		
	500	286 8ea	—	430 0		
400 i.u. ..	100	113 4ea	—	170 0		
	500	560 0ea	—	840 0		
800 i.u. ..	100	220 0ea	—	330 0		
gelucaps 75 i.u. ..	90	23 4ea	—	35 0		
	120	30 0ea	—	45 0		
	500	116 8ea	—	175 0		
	1000	226 8ea	—	340 0		
powder 1000 i.u. 100 doses	153 4ea	—	230 0			
succinate tablets 50 i.u. 500	66 8ea	—	100 0			
	1000	133 4ea	—	200 0		
	200 i.u. 50	28 4ea	—	42 6		
	100	52 4ea	—	78 6		
	500	253 4ea	—	380 0		
	1000	493 4ea	—	740 0		
Vitaceat (1284 V)						
Delete Vitrex						
Insert Vitrex ..		60 0	15 0	8 9		
Vittel Grande (653 I&R)		33 0	4 10	3 11		
Vittel Hepar (653 I&R) ..		33 0	4 10	3 11		
Vivacious (385 DG)						
bath essence ..	89 0	22 3	13 0			
dusting powder ..	57 0	14 3	8 6			
perfume ..	89 0	22 3	13 0			
skin perfume ..	2 oz	89 0	22 3	13 0		
	4 oz	182 0	83 0	19 3		
Voigtländer (673 J of H)						
Vito automatic 1		—	—	651 0		
Vitoret R ..		—	—	383 8		
Volital (718 LAB)						
	500	58 0ea	14 6ea	92 0	ts4B	
Wallis (1479 Wallis)						
junior aspirin tablets ..	9 0	2 3	1 9			
Wander (1803 Wander)						
diabetic chocolate ..						
milk assortment ..	30 5	4 6	3 9			
Warmabed (1808 Warmabed)						
electric blanket						
"De Luxe" single 60 x 30 ..		..	..	157 9		
double 60 x 48 ..		..	..	232 0		
three heat single 60 x 30 ..		..	..	165 2		
double 60 x 48 ..		..	..	244 10		
"Standard" single 60 x 30 ..		..	..	113 8		
	double ..	..	..	157 7		
Delete "Golden Rest" both sizes						
Wellcome (208 BW)						
tetanus antitoxin ..	1,500 i.u. In 1 cc ..	10	194 0	—	24 3	
Delete						
	.. 12					
	tetanus toxoid 0.5 cc ..	1	20 0	—	2 6	
	tuberculin old, human T 1 cc ..	36 0	—	4 6		
	5 cc	126 0	—	15 9		
	1 in 100 ..	1 cc	36 0	—	4 6	
	1 in 1,000 ..	1 cc	36 0	—	4 6	
	1 in 10,000 ..	1 cc	36 0	—	4 6	
Wernets Dr. (1178 Stafford)						
denture powder ..		16 0	—	2 0		
Williams (1113 S&B)						
shaving stick refill ..		12 7	3 1	1 8		
Wydase (1352 Wyeth)						
ampoules 1000 iu ..		14 6	2 2	1 10		
Wyness (1338 W&S)						
eye drops 4% ..		6 6ea	—	9 9		
gel ..	15 mil	33 0	—	4 11		
Xylotox (970 PM)						
dental solutions ..						
Delete	1 1/2% bottle ..	.. 2 oz	—	—		
Insert	1 1/2% bottle ..	50 mils	63 0	—	7 0	
Delete	2% bottle ..	.. 2 oz	—	—		
Insert	2% bottle ..	50 mils	63 0	—	7 0	

Zactirin (1352 Wyeth)						
Insert	tablets ..				—	—
Delete	Zai (890 WC&C)				—	—
Insert	Zal (1480 Izal)				3 3	
	air freshener aerosol ..		29 3	—	3 3	
Delete	Zo all sizes					
Zonal (54 Antigen)						
	salt ..	2 oz	16 0	—	2 0	
Delete	Zonas all sizes					

ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

(89 Bariluze)=BARLUZE (PRODUCTS) LTD., 2 Lovaine Avenue Whitley Bay, Northumberland.						
(267 C&A)=CLAY & ABRAHAM (MANUFACTURING) LTD., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1.						
(376 Dimol)=DIMOL LABORATORIES LTD., 34 Ludgate Hill, London E.C.4. City 6309.						
(378 Dista)=DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool 24. Hunts Cross 1271.						
(425 ELC)=ESTEE LAUDER COSMETICS, LTD., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 6949.						
(478 Fraser)=FRASER CHEMICALS, LTD., 88 Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.13. Lee Green 7486.						
(484 Fulford)=C. E. FULFORD, LTD., Knapping Mount, West Grove Road, Harrogate, Yorks. Harrogate 69661.						
(509 Gibbs)=GIBBS PEPSODENT, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.						
(529 Gorney)=GORNEY, LTD., Cross Bath Road, Bramley, Leeds, 13. Pudsey 77221.						
(597 HCL)=HELENE CURTIS, LTD., New Lane, Havant, Hants. Havant 2414.						
(659 HI)=HARRY ISAACS (CHEMISTS), LTD., 23 Cyncoed Road, Cardiff. Cardiff 36968.						
(833 Mel P)=MELDAIRE PRODUCTS, LTD., P.O. Box 2. Manchester 21.						
Delete 890 NC&C=NEWTON CHAMBERS & CO. LTD.						
(863 MR)=MORPHY-RICHARDS, LTD., 50 Conduit Street, London, W.1. Whitehall 9755.						
(906 Nutona)=NUTONA, LTD., Dockfield Road, Shipley, Yorks. Shipley 52044.						
(942 Passmill)=PASSMILL (PAPER PRODUCTS), LTD., Tennyson Street, Boiton, Lancs. Bolton 27125.						
(958 PS)=PERMA-SHARP, LTD., Flakefield, East Kilbride, Scotland. East Kilbride 21391.						
(1114 SLL)=SCOTT LABORATORIES, LTD., 521 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. Shoreditch 5034.						
(1124 Sen M)=SENE SCHAL MANUFACTURING CO., 109a Dartmouth Road, London, N.W.2. Gladstone 4187.						
(1243 Topsy)=TOPSY PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., Fountain Street, Oldham, Lancs. Oldham Main 3045.						
(1246 TP&T)=TOWER PILL AND TABLET CO., LTD., 6 Cole Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 1229.						
(1254 UCS)=U.C.S. (LONDON), LTD., 39 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2630.						
(1333 Wigmore)=WIGMORE PRODUCTS, LTD., 116 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Hunter 1434.						
(1437 ACC)=ALBERTO-CULVER CO., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. Hop 1623.						
(1469 Caron)=PARFUM CARON, 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 5110.						
(1472 Corry)=CARRY & CO., LTD., 10 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 3493.						
(1474 NRA)=N.R. AGENCIES, LTD., Harcourt Road, Bexleyheath, Kent. Bexleyheath 1940.						
(1475 Concorde)=CONCORDE PERFUMERY & COSMETICS, LTD., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts. Watford 29251.						
(1476 AC)=ANTOLIA COMPANY, Studio Six, 5 Kensington Church Street, London, W.8. Western 9334.						
(1477 Elanco)=ELANCO PRODUCTS, LTD., Broadway House, The Broadway, London, S.W.19. Liberty 6600.						
(1478 SBP)=SHOWGIRL BEAUTY PRODUCTS, 50 Greyhound Road, London, N.15. Tottenham 0570.						
(1479 Wallis)=WALLIS LABORATORY, LTD., Holywell Industrial Estate, Watford, Herts. Watford 21812.						
(1480 Izal)=IZAL LTD., Thorncroft, Sheffield. Ecclesfield 3171.						
(1481 JHL)=JOSEPHINE HART, LTD., 73 Bordesley Green, Birmingham 9. Birmingham Victoria 5545.						
(1482 NP)=NATIONWIDE PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 7 Cleveland Gardens, London, W.2. Ambassador 4420.						
(1483 JBB)=JOHNSON BODY BELT CO., Dome Buildings, The Quadrant, Richmond, Surrey. Richmond 1053.						
(1484 PCPL)=PARAMOUNT COURT PHARMACY, LTD., 155 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 1089.						
(1485 Diva)=DIVA LABORATORIES (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., 229a Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.						
(1487 Besso)=V. S. BESSO & CO., LTD., 61 George Street, Manchester, 1. Central 8683.						
(1488 LC&C)=LEOPOLD CHARLES & CO., LTD., 27 Whitfield Street, London, W.1. Langham 3426.						
(1490 IAPS)=INTER-ALIA PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, LTD., Sibley Grove, London, E.12. Grangewood 6266.						

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

NEW and altered entries notified for the first time

A=Advanced. **R**=Reduced.

Entries new this week are marked thus:—●

All Fours (488 Fyldes)						
● C-van (93 BJ)						
● Detecto (1126 Service)						
bathroom scale ..	401	56	0ea	5	6ea	89 6
Delete Domogen (394 DF) existing entry						
Insert Domogen (394 DF)						
test set with control 2 mils ..	40 0	—		5	0	
treatment set 10 mils ..	1	35	0ea	—	52	6

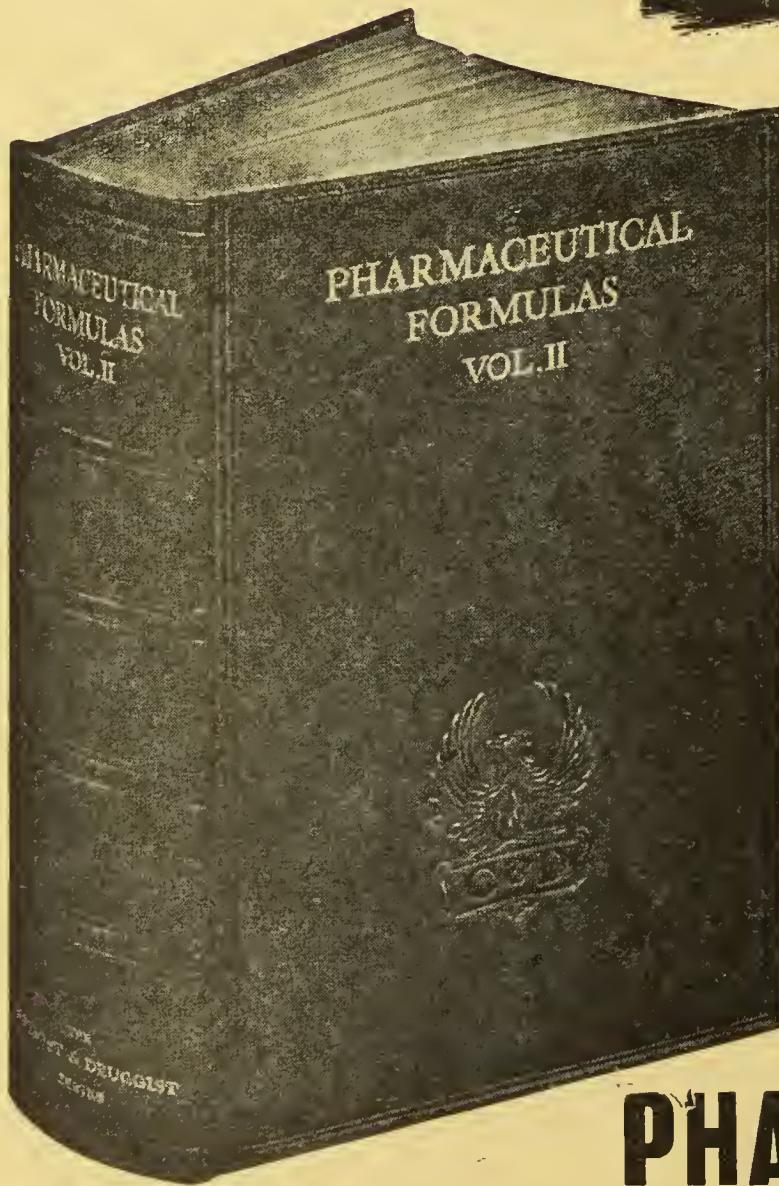
AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

(1126 Service)=SERVICE SUPPLY, LTD., 4 Tower Street, London,
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